ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,053—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
P.L. HIMALAYA	3808	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I.L. GANGES	4326	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I.L. MASSILIA	4802	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked B.I.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 2nd	May 16th	May 30th
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

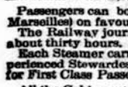
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

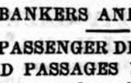


BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



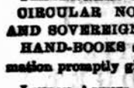
DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 3rd May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,650 tons, on the 5th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer,

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 3rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY HOSIERY.

AGENTS:
ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR THE "LAST SHAPES"
OUR NOTED FELT HATS, BEST QUALITY.
LIGHT, DURABLE, UNDER 4 ozs.
BROWNS, BLACK. FROM Rs. 8-6.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. } THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE: 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Phœnix Brand.....Cash, Rs. 29 0; Credit, Rs. 33 4
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET."
A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky ...Cash, Rs. 28 0; Credit, Rs. 31 4
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.
A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky .....Cash, Rs. 35 10; Credit, Rs. 39 12
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."
Cash.....Rs. 28 0; Credit .....Rs. 31 4
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."
THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!
CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.
A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 "	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ "	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½ "	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 "	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SPORTING WATCHES!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.
THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.
GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ½ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
" Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
" Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ½ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
" Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
" Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.
First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
½ Hunting Case	115
Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.
Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.

	Rs.
½ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face " do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the
SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAMPS. A Stock of Plain and Fancy Lamps, by the best makers, to be cleared out at greatly reduced Prices, to make room for other stock. Inspection solicited.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. MUNK'S PULMONICON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE. H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING
SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

	Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught per 100	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) "	3 0
Alpha (very mild) "	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

		Rs. as.
Rothschilds	per box of 25	Rs. 12 8
Reg. Principe	" 25	" 10 0
Reg. Reina	" 25	" 7 8
Trabucos	" 25	" 3 4
Caliope	" 50	" 6 0
Damas	" 100	" 10 0
Romeo Y Jullietta	" 50	" 5 8
Hidalgas	" 100	" 10 0
* Cores	" 25	" 5 0
Carolina	" 100	" 8 0
Delice	per packet of 20	" 1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild per lb.	3 0
" "Golden Medium," Medium "	2 8
" "Cavendish, Strong "	1-8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

	Rs. as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1 per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 "	" 3 8
Nautch Girl, Small size "	" 3 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 1ST MAY,
LAST NIGHT!!
"PAUL JONES."
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR .....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 1st MAY.
☞ LAST NIGHT ☜

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON," ARRIVED 30TH APRIL 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be payed.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th April 1894.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st Proximo till the 1st of JUNE next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets, or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th April, 1894.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 10th Day of May, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1894.
2. To Sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
3. To Elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To Elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st May, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 22nd May, 1894, both days inclusive.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	Rs. a. 50 0
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BOMBAY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	3,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	69xd
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 7
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct. Last Divd.	£25
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	320
	750	50	150	7½	140
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	60
Badhem Pile	5,000	100	100	10	101
Bepty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,875
Do. New Issue.	500	375	6/8	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25-12	308
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	70
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	8,000	41,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.,	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd	Rs 80
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	980
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhowmuggor City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Broul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	200	200	200		167½
Boaz City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	167½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	192½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	392½
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,240
Fort	515	24500	2,500	Rs. 80	105
French	300	500	all	Nil	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	410
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	455
Khanagaun	240	450	450	Nil	115
Mahendpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	380
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Motusil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	387½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,250	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35 dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	60
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all		215
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	995

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct	3?0
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	200
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	760
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,998	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000		310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30 dvd	945
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	265
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	767½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,567½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Nil	307 1/2
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,217½
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	1,305
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	875	800	800	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaniashunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	900
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	25	900
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-8
China Leaf	"	27-11 Nominal.
Peking, Bar Gold old	"	27-3 "
Do. do. new	"	27-9 "
Australia do.	"	28-9
Bombay do.	"	27-14
English Sovereigns	"	17-12
Do. Dracons	"	17-13
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	"	93
Do. 17½ do.	"	93
Garolus Dollars	"	103 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	105
o-Pance	"	110

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Knight Templar entered, and the steamer Bahaduri left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Manilla entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Bancoora left it yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, commencing at 5-15.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Narayen Jagdoo Parday, a Sirdar of Baroda, accompanied by twenty-two followers, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road railway station. The Sirdar is now staying at Falkland Road.

DR. ERACH'S LECTURE.—The eighth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Erach Sheriarji Bharucha. The topic selected for the evening is, "Skin in Relation to Health."

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—Inspector Wilson, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, charged Motiram and a woman, named Kushni, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping Ganga, a minor, aged twelve years, from the lawful guardianship of her aunt, Moghri. The case stands adjourned for further inquiry.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mahomed, aged twenty-five years, residing at Narelwady, while working at the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Chinchpoogly Road, got his right hand accidentally caught in the machinery, and three of the fingers were crushed. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured fingers were amputated.

FIRE AT THE JIVRAJ BALOO MILL.—On Sunday, a fire broke out in a quantity of loose cotton, in the blow-room of the Jivraj Baloo Mill, at Tardeo. The flames were extinguished in a few minutes by the mill-hands, without the aid of the fire-brigade. The damage caused by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 250. The origin of the fire is attributed to the machinery getting overheated and setting fire to the loose cotton.

CAPTURE OF THIEVES.—In consequence of information received, the local police arrested, on Saturday noon, Bachari Hirji, aged twenty, and a woman, named Ramdoolari, aged thirty-five, at Coombarwada. On searching their persons gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 300, were found in their possession. The property is alleged to have been stolen by them from the house of their uncle, Ghirdhar Jairaj, at Bhandla, a place in Dakore, under the jurisdiction of the Baroda State.

THE DARING BURGLARY IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—In connection with the daring burglary, on Thursday night, in the office of a native firm, at Mombadevi Road, Mr. Grennan, Superintendent of Police, and Sardar Mr. Abdulali Khan Bahadur, yesterday charged Chuckoo Tricum, Nathoo Hamir, Sakalchand Prabhuchand, Jaichand Hari, and Kesar, woman, wife of the second accused, before Mr. Webb with housebreaking and theft in respect of property, worth thirty thousand rupees, belonging to Rowji Sakalchand. The facts of the case and the circumstances under which the accused were arrested have already been reported in these columns. The accused having been formally placed before the Magistrate, the case was remanded for further investigation.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—At the finstance of Superintendent Sweeney, Mahadoo Balloo, a Hindu of questionable character, aged thirty-five years, residing at the 1st Lane, Doongree, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,025, belonging to Ganpat Pandoo, a book-binder, residing in the same locality. On the forencon of the 27th ultimo, during the absence of the complainant, the accused forced open the lock on the door, and having entered the place, broke open a small wooden box and abstracted the property mentioned. The accused who had been known to the police, was arrested on suspicion, and subsequently took the police to a house, at Gozari Street, and pointed out the spot where he had buried the property. Accused who had once before been in jail, admitted the offence, and was sentenced to undergo sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Elias Haji Mahomed was charged, at the instance of Inspector Fred Steers, of the Abkari Department, with selling ganja without a license. Mr. Steers stated that of late several complaints were received about the increase of the illicit sale of ganja in Bombay, and the Abkari Department were trying their best to get hold of the culprits. Certain information having been received, the Inspector set to work and succeeded, in bringing home the charge against the accused, who was recently dismissed for dishonesty from the service of a licensed ganja seller. One hundred and two tolas of ganja was found with the accused when the detectives of the Abkari Department searched his room. The accused in his defence pleaded that he had only been a victim to a fraud got up by one of the servants in the Abkari Department. No ganja was found with him at all, and he was innocent. Upon the evidence before the Court, however, the Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50.

INSULT AND INJURY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin, with Inspector Roberts, charged Poonja Kalloo, a Mahomedan, with causing grievous hurt to a woman, named Paya, on the 25th ultimo. It appears that the accused made indecent overtures to the woman on the day in question, and she abused him after the manner of native women for such insults. The same evening at eleven o'clock, the accused went to the place where the woman was lying asleep, in the Maidan, opposite the Crawford Markets. Three other women were also sleeping there, and to make sure which was the complainant, he scanned the face of each, and when he came to Paya, he dealt a very severe blow on her head with a big stick, which he carried in his hand. This caused a large wound, which bled profusely, and the woman became quite unconscious. The police were informed of the incident, and by order of Inspector Roberts the injured woman was removed to the G. T. Hospital. The accused ran away, but was subsequently arrested. After some evidence had been given the case was remanded for a week.

THE SMALLEST CHRONOMETER WATCH IN THE WORLD.—Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ld., the local firm of jewellers and watch-makers, have recently had manufactured what is believed to be the smallest chronometer watch in the world. The watch, which may be described as a perfect little marvel, in its half-hunting, perfectly plain, gold case, is not larger than a two-anna silver piece. It has the most perfect jewelled lever movement and a fully-compensated chronometer balance, and we are assured that its keeping of the time is quite up to the standard of the best and most perfect of ordinary-sized watches. We are also told that a workman could not make more than about half-a-dozen of these little wonders in a life-time. The mechanism is so small, that the intense strain on the muscles of accommodation is so great that partial blindness would almost invariably be the result of making a watch like this. That such a marvel of mechanical perfection could take so miniature a form says much for the enterprise of the manufacturers. The chronometer is on view at Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., and is ticketed at a thousand rupees.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

Saints Philip and James, Apostles and Martyrs.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

Tuesday, May 1.

SS. Philip and James. App MM.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

A HINT FOR THE VICEROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The result of the labours of the Commission which sat to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is now before the public, and it must be confessed that the result is scarcely commensurate with the importance of the subject. There can be no question of greater moment to the Indian Government than the indebtedness of the people. All other subjects sink into insignificance beside it and its neglect may lead to political disaster. Italy, Germany, and Russia have dealt with a similar state of things and have dealt with it fairly and successfully. India still ponders over the problem. The ryot is ignorant, extravagant, and improvident, therefore the ryot cannot be helped is the utterance of the man in the street. So, unfortunately, thought our officials until the disturbances of 1875, and then, a Relief Act was discovered for the Deccanites, which in spite of its disregard of the so-called axioms of political economy has proved of some service. Few legislative enactments have had greater enemies to contend against, but the Commissions which have been appointed to examine and to re-examine it, have invariably reported in its favour. The Act still lives and its opponents have gone to England. Still even this Act is too limited in its scope and a more drastic course is necessary. It is too much to hope that our Government will venture as far as the Russian authorities. The day may never come when the Indian money-lender, like the Russian Jew, will be driven from the side of his victim. But evidently our officials are beginning to see that the rules which regulate debtor and creditor in England cannot with justice or safety be made to apply to India. The ryot's land must, at all hazards, be protected from alienation. A creditor should not be allowed to rob the Indian ryot of that which makes him a useful member of society. The cry at once will be raised, it has been raised, that under such circumstances the ryot will not be able to borrow. Possibly, if the reform stopped at this point, but that is only one-half of the scheme. The Government must, as Lord Lansdowne suggested, further extend the system of advances to cultivators! During a period of ten years from 1880 to 1890, the Government of India have advanced one crore of rupees to the agriculturist, and during that time the Government have received in land revenue about 250 crores; that is, the Government have lent less than one-half per cent. to the class which is its chief financial support. This is playing with the subject, and well may Lord Lansdowne say we require to make further loans to the cultivator. The members of the Government are not without blame in this question. Like the Irish landlords, they have been more anxious to gather their dues than to interest themselves in the condition of their tenants, and, like the Irish landlords, they must amend. They have always, especially in the Bombay Presidency, insisted upon their pound of flesh and they have got it, but at the expense of the well-being of the unfortunate ryot. There should be a more elastic and sympathetic method of collecting the revenue. This, coupled with reasonable loans to the ryot, would lessen the seriousness of the situation. It is, also, necessary to deal with our urban populations and, here, we should copy the example of most European countries by making usury penal. The Usury Laws have been abolished in England, but they exist nevertheless under another name. They are called Pawnbrokers' Acts, and the poor are protected under them as effectually as ever they would be by any other form of usury law. Of course, it is easier to point out the way of reform than to travel along the path, but if Lord Elgin wishes to do good, and to be gratefully remembered, here is a task ready to his hand. Let him free the ryot, ever so little, from indebtedness, and his name will rank among the greatest Viceroys of India.—Yours, &c.,

W. A. CHAMBERS.

THE ORIENTAL COMPANY'S NEW PROSPECTUS.

THE Oriental Assurance Company has on no occasion been open to the accusation of lagging behind the times, but its business has of late shown an especially marked disposition on the part of the management to keep well abreast of modern ideas, and this disposition is written on every page of the new prospectus with which, in accordance with well-understood intentions the company has commenced the business of 1894 and the closing year of their present minimum. The extensive revision and addition of its Life Assurance Code now adopted amounts to many advantages to policy-holders. In fact throughout the whole range of practical trading the "Oriental" has gone many steps on the way to meet the public, European and Native, and for the bare assurance contract it has put its undeniably powerful guarantee of Government securities as its investments into competition with practically the lowest terms at which business can be safely done in India. The leading points upon which we have dwelt do not sum up all the features of the prospectus, and they mark the character of a programme which is of an enlightened character from start to finish. To mention one or two items without comment surrender values are guaranteed after payment of one year's premium on ordinary assurers, and the policy is entirely free from restrictions upon residence. In a prospectus drawn upon the lines we have briefly sketched, the "Oriental" puts a powerful weapon in its client's hands, and the Manager and Actuary Mr. McLauchlan Slater, F.I.A., is to be congratulated on the result of his labour in connection with life assurance in India. Intending assurers could not do better than obtain a prospectus for themselves as it meets a distinct demand upon the part both of the insuring public and of agents. It gives all the information regarding their modes of assurance in a concise form. The salient points are well brought out, and the reader is thus enabled to make up his mind at once as to which system he will assure under to meet his requirements.

THE LATE DR. GAYE.

THROUGHOUT India, very general regret will be felt at the death of Surgeon-Colonel A. C. Gaye, principal Medical Officer of the Bangalore and Belgaum Districts, which occurred at his residence, Fenloe House, Bangalore, on Friday last, the cause being dysentery, from which the deceased officer had been suffering for some time. Entering the Army Medical Staff in 1859, Colonel, or as most knew him, "Doctor," Gaye commenced his carreer in the 4th King's Royal Rifles, shortly after being transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery, with whom he served till 1875 when he exchanged into the 4th Hussars with whom he went through the Afghan War, being present at the capture of Candahar. To recuperate after the hardships of the campaign the Doctor took leave to England, but was back are a couple of years, being posted to Kirkee, where he remained till 1890, when he again went home on furlough. On receiving promotion to Brigade rank the Doctor came ont in December 1891 to Umballa in charge of the Sirhind District whence little more than a year ago he went to Bangalore to take over what proved to be his last appointment. The deceased was fifty-six years of age and was buried with full military honours on Saturday evening.

Possessed of a keen fondness for sport of every kind, the late Doctor Gaye was best known in connection with racing, having for many years acted as Honorary Secretary of the Western India Turf Club and owned many of the best horses that have figured on the Indian Turf, including the English colt Cheviot, whd with Hopper (who like Jousiffe went back to England and set up as a trainar, and like him, has also joined the "majority") on his back, won the Viceroy's Cup in 1878 within six weeks of being landed in the country, and the waler Bluelight, the best "Mr. Herbert" ever had, and who in 1880 won the Colonials at Poona; the Viceroy's, Durbunga, and Merchants' Cups at Calcutta, and the Gold Cup at Hyderabad; other well known performers being At Last, who in 1879 took the Colonials at Poona, and the Arabs Sans Souci, King Arthur and Child of the Desert, who were always well to the fore about the same time, the latter securing the Governor's Cup at Poona in 1879.

An ideal sportsman, Doctor Gaye, like the late Lord Falmouth, loved racing for its own sake, betting and he being complete strangers. As an administrator he was almost beyond criticism, and without in any way reflecting on Mr. Tom LeMesurier (who, *en passant* we are glad to see, is going back to his old post) we may safely say that he was the best Secretary the W. I. T. C. has so far possessed.

As well as having a practical knowledge of everything connected with racing, the Doctor was also well known as a first rate amateur jockey and was riding as recently as October 1892 at Umballa, while in the hunting field and as a pigsticker he was equally distinguished. The straightest of the straight and thoroughly unmercenary, he was one of the old fashioned type of Indian turfites of whom there are at present all too few.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without KOKO. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·645	Calm	2	103·5	73·9	18	...	5·89	+2·79
Agra	29·651	Calm	4	100·7	72·3	21	...	2·53	+1·19
Sawpore	29·687	N W	3	103·9	67·6	26	...	1·77	...
Allahabad	29·634	N N W	3	100·6	67·3	26	...	3·98	+1·98
Jhansi	29·658	S W	2	100·1	70·7	13	...	4·42	+2·80
Jacobabad	29·599	Calm	4	113·2	70·6	35	...	1·22	+0·22
Karachi	29·713	W S W	...	92·8	75·8	83	...	4·20	+2·91
Jeypore	29·630	W	3	104·6	66·5	27	...	4·06	+2·55
Ajmere	29·694	W	10	103·4	83·0	29	...	2·90	+1·68
Deesa	29·745	W	8	100·9	73·0	49	...	2·22	+1·74
Ahmedabad	29·756	W S W	13	101·9	74·5	59	...	1·93	...
Bhuj	29·736	W S W	15	104·6	69·9	55	...	0·37	+0·11
Rajkot	29·771	W N W	12	103·9	69·3	40	...	1·55	+1·05
Veraval	29·736	W	8	85·6	74·3	85	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	29·742	W	12	102·3	74·7	46	...	2·77	+1·81
Indore	29·749	W	3	100·0	71·6	61	...	2·84	+1·76
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·694	W S W	2	101·0	70·1	9	...	2·22	−0·05
Hoshangabad	29·732	S W	2	103·9	73·7	23	...	6·46	+4·33
Khandwa	29·757	W	11	103·2	73·3	34	...	1·11	−0·55
Raipur	29·672	N	5	103·9	80·0	28	...	1·03	−1·80
Nagpur	29·687	Calm	6	103·1	76·6	20	...	3·42	+0·20
Amraoti	29·726	W	8	105·7	74·8	40	...	1·37	−1·31
Akola	29·740	W	13	103·7	71·7	26	...	2·93	−0·43
Surat	29·803	S W	F	94·2	79·1	64	...	0·77	+0·52
Malegaon	29·787	W S W	11	101·9	70·7	45	...	1·36	+0·29
Bombay	29·851	W S W	8	92·3	79·4	64	...	1·25	+1·02
Poona	29·848	W S W	14	97·5	63·9	55	...	2·91	+0·59
Aurangabad	29·797	N W	8	101·0	66·7	44	...	5·00	...
Sholapur	29·849	W N W	9	103·7	68·0	43	...	0·72	−1·97
Ratnagiri	29·862	W S W	5	90·3	77·9	58	...	0·39	+0·53
Belgaum	29·864	W N W	1	88·3	64·4	67	...	3·11	+1·03
Goa	29·873	N	10	91·1	80·4	68	...	4·13	...
Karwar	29·869	N W	3	89·8	77·6	63	...	2·84	−2·70
Mangalore	29·868	N N E	3	87·8	73·4	79	0·14	9·15	+3·18
Calicut	29·863	Calm	10	90·8	73·5	88	2·45	19·52	+8·24
Cochin	29·874	Calm	3	88·8	74·6	88	1·47	15·88	−1·58
Bangalore	29·888	W	8	86·8	66·3	77	...	6·42	...
Seoudabad	29·795	W N W	6	103·2	73·4	35	...	5·86	+2·22
Masulipatn	29·711	Calm	5	105·7	81·0	78	...	21·73	+12·92
Bellary	29·850	N W	10	99·0	72·4	52	...	1·69	−1·38
Cuddapah	29·868	N W	1	105·2	74·0	50	...	2·15	+1·18
Madras	29·731	S W	1	102·3	84·6	63	...	23·82	−1·16
Coimbatore	29·854	S	4	94·9	71·3	88	...	15·20	+6·70
Trichinopoly	29·792	W S W	2	101·7	74·4	80	1·41	17·97	+6·
Negapatam	29·778	W	12	102·1	76·2	60	...	46·22	+12·62
Colombo	29·857	W S W	16	86·0	77·5	87	0·30	46·35	+3·21
Aden	29·919	N E	7	85·3	79·8	76	...	1·33	−0·5

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Shola pur, and Secunderabad and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north. Gradients are rather steep. South-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail over nearly the whole country and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Akola, 16 at Colombo, Neemuch and Bhuj, and 12 at Malegaon. The maximum temperature is from 7° to 8° above the normal at Masulipatam, Madras, and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° in excess at Surat and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay Presidency and at Mangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut 2·45 in., over an inch at Cochin and Trichinopoly, and light to moderate showers at Mangalore and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates unsettled weather conditions to the eastwards or north-eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay. The baric gradients are rather steep over the greater part of the country, and moderate to fresh winds are probable. The atmosphere is damp on the Malabar coast and at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam and local showers are likely. The weather will remain more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country.

P. S.—At Colombo the south-westerly winds are increasing in force, the sea is rough and more rain is to be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Sunday's observations:—The pressure has fallen rapidly at Rangoon and Moulmein and the depression in the Andaman sea yesterday has intensified slightly and is now in the gulf of Martaban. The pressure was upwards of one-third of an inch below normal in Rangoon, and hence the depression. Considerable pressure has also fallen over the remainder of India, and is in considerable defect in Northern India and normal on the West Coast. Strong winds prevail in Lower Burma and at Colombo

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

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UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1/2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manilla. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 20 and Rs. 7 1/2 per Share of 150 (equal to 10 per cent. per annum) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on or after the 10th day of May, 1894, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register This Day, on production of Share Certificates.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH, Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th May, 1894, both days inclusive.

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FROM THE CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892.

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"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

No market advices are to hand through Reuter of later date than those chronicled in our report of Saturday evening.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	3,85,024
" " Branches...	"	"	14,29,084
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	25,08,679
Government Securities	Dec.	"	62,253
Other Authorized " .....unchanged			*Nil*
Loans	Inc.	"	9,32,346
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Dec.	"	11,69,846
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,71,132
Cash.....	"	"	4,86,443

Although the Money Market gave signs of increasing stringency last week, the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows an increase in the Cash Balance at 103¼ lakhs, of nearly five lakhs compared with a diminution to about the same extent in the week preceding. Instead of the heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits disclosed by the previous Return, that now under review shows an increase under that head of some 25 lakhs, as well as a considerable falling off in Bills Discounted; and though, on the other hand, there had been a material addition to Loans, the net contraction in trade requirements is represented by 27¼ lakhs, compared with an expansion in that direction of 24¼ lakhs the week before. The increase in the Cash Balance would, therefore, have been much greater than now appears, but for Government withdrawals from the Bank's head office and branches aggregating nearly 18¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been done in this staple here to-day in a quiet market, and with prices all unchanged. The total Sales are only 850 bales, of which exporters are credited with 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 181; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 165; and the Mills with 250 Ujein, at Rs. 180; 200 Dhulia, at 160-5; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT remains a quiet market, with only a small export business passing and with quotations as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.....	Rs. 3 15 6	per cwt.	
Do. 85.....	" 3 14 6	"	
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 3 13 0	"	
Red Delhi.....	" 3 4 0	"	
Hard Yellow.....	" 3 13 0	"	
Red Ahmedabad.....	" 3 11 0	"	
Hard Red.....	" 3 8 0	"	

SEEDS have become firm in tone to-day and a large business on shippers' account is reported. *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt, and we now quote as follows:—

Linseed .....Rs.	7-6-0 to Rs.	7-8-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat "	6-6-0 to "	6 8-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore "	6-2-0 to "	6-3-0	"
Do. Red do..... "	5-9-0 to "	5-11-0	"
Gingelly, White..... "	44-0-0 to "	45-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed..... "	40-0-0 to "	41-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,887 bales.
Wheat.....	15,518 cwts.
Linseed	33,497 "
Rapeseed	42,475 "
Gingelly	2,561 "
Poppyseed	7,074 "
Groundnuts	9,703 "
Castorseed	1,636 "
Rice.....	13,364 "

FREIGHTS remain dull generally, and very depressed for immediate shipment. A late May loading steamer is reported fixed for Marseilles at 16s. 3d. with 6d. reduction for Groundnuts.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1⅜ to 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 13-32d. for Demand, a little of the latter having been given for cash at 1s. 1 7-16d.; but on receipt of early telegrams from Calcutta, quoting rates easier there, a demand for Bank Bills, both ready and forward sprang up 1s. 1 13-32d. Demand being given, then 1s. 1 3/8d.; then 1s. 1 11-32d., at which the enquiry stopped. Telegraphic was also given at 1s. 1 3-8d. ready, and was also reported as having been placed at for June-July, August, and September transfer, at 1s. 1½d., the far forward rate from Calcutta being quoted at 13d. Later on, quotations from Calcutta came weaker, and rates have again receded, the market closing demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 5-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1'41¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day having been the monthly settling day for Fours, a large business has been done in closing accounts, at rates ranging from 102 13-16 to 103 3-16. Towards the close the market became weak in tone, and rates left off at 103 for Money, and 103¼ for Account; and 100¼ named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have relapsed into an inanimate state, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit and Luckmidas Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Delhi and Northern Flour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	100 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 1/8
Bar Silver	29 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 28.

The Hall Line steamer Wenoth Hall arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, APRIL 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 30.

Orient Steamer Oruba, from London, arrived.
French Mail Steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne having left Kurrachee yesterday, at noon, is expected here at daylight on Wednesday, the 2nd May.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending April 28, compared with the statement of April 21, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	April 21. Rs.	April 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	47,22,520	43,37,493
Do. do. at Branches	82,19,032	67,81,568
Other Deposits	2,42,10,474	2,67,19,153
Post Bills	4,333	4,333
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,18,777	29,17,169
Rs.	5,47,16,786	5,51,09,749
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,03,18,737	1,01,56,484
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,15,338	75,50,577
Loans do. do.	1,12,94,895	1,22,27,241
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,50,52,161	1,38,82,215
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,351		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000		
	3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.	23,646	23,648
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	2,36,202	4,07,334
Cash and Currency Notes	98,80,456	1,05,66,899
Rs.	5,47,16,785	5,51,09,749

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 29.

12 p.m.	81·3

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	87·1
2 p.m.	87·7
6 p.m.	86·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FAIRWEATHER—April 30, at Temperance Hall, Colaba Eliza Jane, relict of late Capt. J. Fairweather, aged 76 years. Funeral will leave Colaba at 4 p.m., to-day (Tuesday). Friends will please accept this intimation. (English and Ceylon papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—April 26, at Bellary, the wife of the Rev W G Barry, Chaplain, of a daughter.
DEAS—April 23, at St Andrews, Naini Tal, the wife of J Deas, I C S, of a daughter.
GRANT—April 28, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Captain A E Grant, I M S, of a son.
MIGNON—April 27, at Calcutta, the wife of S C Mignon, of a daughter.
PORTER—April 19, at Sialkote, Punjab, the wife of G W Porter, Manager, Binsur Gardens via Almora, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DICK—NEWMAN—April 21, at St Jude's Church, Chanda, Central Provinces, by the Rev T Jacob, George Paris Dick, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, eldest son of Lieut-Colonel G T Dick, to Effie Geraldine Newman, second daughter of Francis Newman, Esq, late member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon.
FLEMING—BATES—April 21, by the Rev F Warne, of the Methodist Church, Calcutta, Oswald Bertram Fleming, grandson of the late H Fleming, of Ranigunj, to Mary Florence, only daughter of the late Joseph Bates.
WHITE—HODGKINSON—April 17, at the Wesleyan, Chapel, Umballa, Arthur White, Adjutant-General's Department, to Alice Mary Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr E Hodgkinson, late Personal Assistant to the Post Master General, Punjab.

DEATHS.

FERRIER—April 26, at 12, Theatre Road, Mary Sophia Sarah, wife of the Rev A Ferrier, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
FINDLAY—April 17, at Ajmere, suddenly, Mathew Wall Findlay, Assistant Auditor, B B and C I Railway, aged 58.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1894.

THE letter Mr. Justice Ranade has addressed to us, given elsewhere, is another step forward in a controversy which, it may be hoped, will not cease until some remedial measures are taken to bring down to a normal level the high mortality tables of the men whose faces have been "sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought" at the Bombay University. Let us see how far the controversy has gone since we last discussed it, the day after Mr. Justice Ranade's address was delivered to the members of the Graduates' Association. In that address, as every one knows, the learned Justice challenged the accuracy of the figures given by Dr. Bhandarkar in his Convocation speech and whilst eulogising that deliverance at one moment, disputed each and every conclusion of the learned Vice-Chancellor the next. Dr. Bhandarkar's reply, given in our Thursday's issue, was trenchant and logical. Mr. Justice Ranade had spoken of Dr. Bhandarkar as a pessimist, and on an entirely different occasion he said the same in regard to Carlyle and Ruskin. Dr. Bhandarkar is glad to be in such good company, but because the two philosophers named are pessimists, he is going rather too far in putting all pessimists on the same level as Carlyle and Ruskin in "hatred of cant and convention, in preaching sincerity, fidelity to truth and action as opposed to talk." This definition does not coincide with that of Webster, whose sole description of a pessimist is "one who complains of everything as being for the worst." The Vice-Chancellor sees in the comparison made by Mr. Ranade the implication that "India is suffering from a dangerous disease that must terminate fatally," whilst for his part he considers the malady serious, but by no means incurable, and hence his efforts are "to warn her and point out the remedies." Dr. Bhandarkar clears himself from the suggestion that he made light of the strain of the University course on the graduates and a reference to his Convocation address will show that he fully recognised its effect on frames not strong enough to bear up under it. "I admitted the strain," he writes, "but unlike Mr. Ranade and others, I did not propose the reduction of the standards, as that would mean the giving of degrees to men with only a semblance of education; but finding from a comparison of the mortality among the different classes of graduates that the Parsees stood the strain very well, I advised the Hindu to live like the Parsees, and affirmed that a thorough change in their social ideas and customs would alone enable Hindus to bear the strain." The sentence we have quoted is the keynote of the Convocation address, and may well be taken as a capital model for giving in a sentence the main contentions of a long discourse. Dr. Bhandarkar dwells on the inconsistency of those who clamour for a reduction of the University standard on the one hand, and the holding of Simultaneous Examinations on the other. "Our best B. A.s," he says, "have, when they go to England, to place themselves for one or two years under a professional crammer, and even then get a low place in the Civil Service class list." Therefore, he argues, the path of duty for the sons of India is to fit themselves to bear the strain higher education imposes, and not to ask that the strain be reduced.

The caution with which "independent statistics" should be received, is again demonstrated. Without for a single moment disputing the *bona fide* character of the statistics of either of the controversialists, the different construction put upon the figures by Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Ranade, shows that figures can be made to prove anything. Mr. Ranade blamed the Vice-Chancellor for "his imperfect generalizations," and said it was unfortunate he should have confined his inquiries to the first eighteen years of the existence of the University. But here Dr. Bhandarkar is able to plough with Mr. Ranade's own heifer, and does so to good purpose. The learned Justice himself said that the average age at death of the ex-students whose decease he had tabulated was 35, that is, ten years after leaving the University in the case of M. A.s and fourteen years in the case of B. A.s. "This means," says the Vice-Chancellor, "that the University poison, to adopt a medical phrase, takes about twelve years to operate after it has been introduced into the system. If so, in order to estimate the percentage of deaths caused by it, we should take into consideration only the number of graduates on whom it has been operating for more than twelve years, and leave out the rest. For in the case of these latter the poison has not had its assigned time in which to operate. Mr. Ranade's procedure, therefore, of taking all graduates up to the last year must lead to fallacious results. I have excluded graduates of the last thirteen years, and therefore mine must be the correct principle." The learned doctor further shows that Mr. Ranade's method of comparing the University rate with the outside rate is an altogether fallacious one, because in the case of the general outside rate we have the same men at different ages, while in the case of the University rate we have different men at different ages. The Vice-Chancellor shows that, although "vitiated by this radical error," the figures given by the learned judge really point to the same conclusion as my own—namely, that the Hindu student death-rate is greatly in excess of that of the Parsee student." The Vice-Chancellor is no less conscious than his disputant of the poverty of many of the students, and points out that although he said so much on this subject Mr. Ranade suggested no practical remedies. And then this preacher of social reformation repeats the charge he brought in the Convocation address against short-sighted parents who prefer to spend money on the marriage of a son instead of on his education. Dr. Bhandarkar shares the surprise of many who heard Mr. Justice Ranade's address that while he disputed the evils to which the Convocation speech adverted, he went on to practically admit the need of social reform by advocating enforced bachelorship during student days.

In Mr. Justice Ranade's reply we look first for an endeavour to re-establish the statistics gathered together at so much personal labour by him and razed to the ground by the Vice-Chancellor. But we look in vain; the letter has not a word on this point, and so far as his figures are concerned, judgment has gone by default. In this letter Mr. Justice Ranade discovers that, after all, the differences at issue are not so very great. The potency of the factor of poverty; the evil effects of the strain of studies and examination; the desirability of social reform—these are the fundamental points, and upon them, says Mr. Justice Ranade, "the difference between us concerns itself chiefly about the relative importance of these three agencies." That is the whole point of the controversy. The letter we publish to-day says that students are not their own masters, "and it can serve no useful purpose to tell them, and their parents through them, that their case is hopeless unless they set about reform in a matter which is a slow growth of social evolutions. In the matter of food also, we have been brought up to a certain course of action, which they cannot be expected to change by order. The considerations involved are not merely temporal, and it again serves no purpose to emphasize action in directions where success cannot be reasonably expected for a long time." This is to look at the evil and pass on—*guarda e passa*. If our correspondent apprehends that it will take years to effect the reforms so urgently needed, surely he will with patriotic fervour throw the weight of his great influence with his fellow-countrymen on the side of an active and zealous propaganda for emancipation from bad social customs. Mr. Ranade sticks to his guns in regard to the responsibility of "the worst sinner amongst Indian Universities" for the premature decay of her sons. "I shall," he says, "on proper occasions postulate the changes in the curriculum which in my opinion and in those of others may be adopted." Mr. Ranade suggests that the Senate during the next six months should carefully consider points which have been raised by the controversy, such as the best methods of promoting physical strength and skill; the encouragement of bachelorhood amongst students; the modification or otherwise of the University curriculum. This suggestion has our hearty approval, for it would be a grave misfortune if the discussion were allowed to stop just at the point where defects have been discovered, leaving the present students of the University discouraged and alarmed by being told of the prematurely blighted careers of their predecessors.

WE referred recently to the discouragement produced in the Army and in Civil employment by the system of selection which not in frequently places juniors over the heads of men as competent as themselves, who have spent more years and done much more work in the service of the State. The discouragement is very real, for it has led to the early retirement of capable and experienced men who found the gates of promotion closed in their faces though no fault was imputed to them. The principle is simple and obvious that long service and good service should have its reward. The pay in Government service is not high, but it is certain, and men have the assurance that they may rise gradually to the top of each department. There is a moral obligation in Government to fulfil this reasonable expectation of its servants. If after twenty or twenty-five years' service a man is told he will not be promoted, he is entitled to know the reason why. If there is anything against him, the promotion should go to the next in order, unless he too be disqualified. But to bring in an outsider, and thus stop promotion altogether is an aggravation of the wrong. It defeats the right to promotion not only of one individual but stultifies the claims of the whole string of servants who would receive promotions if their senior were promoted. It is a breach of faith on the part of Government if it refuses to fulfil its obligations and disappoint the reasonable expectation of its servants. It does harm not only to the individuals, but to the whole service when it is known that Government may ignore all claims as if they were non-existent. So impressed were the members of the Public Service Commission with the importance of maintaining this principle that they laid it down (for the Judicial Service) that no barrister should be appointed to any high appointment under Government except under the most exceptional circumstances, and then only if the barrister was distinguished in his profession and had a perfect knowledge of the vernacular. The exceptional circumstances, of course, referred to the possibility that men in Government service were not quite fitted for the duty. Let us apply this principle to the recent appointment to the office of Chief Magistrate during the absence of Mr. Cooper. An outsider has been given the post. The duty of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay is not one whit different from the duty of the Second Magistrate, or, in fact, of the Third, or Fourth. All the Presidency Magistrates do exactly the same work and have precisely the same powers. The present Second Magistrate has done the work for seven years, and we have reason to know to the perfect satisfaction of the public. But an outsider has been appointed to act over him during Mr. Cooper's absence on leave. The outsider in question may be quite as well qualified for the position as Mr. Hamilton, but the latter has worked twenty-six years for his promotion, and the outsider not a day in the sense prescribed by the Commissioners. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine might be qualified for the post by their knowledge of the vernacular, but it is open to doubt whether other members of the bar are so qualified. The appointment is not a preserve for barristers. The Chief Magistrate's seat was filled by a covenanted civilian until after the Mutiny. Then a barrister was appointed—Mr. Crawford; afterwards a solicitor, Mr. Bickerstett who was Second Magistrate followed him, and Mr. Oliver succeeded him though he was neither one nor the other. He had served for seven years as Third Magistrate, then as Second Magistrate, and finally as Chief Magistrate. To him the Second Magistrate Mr. John Connon succeeded as Chief. Then again Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, succeeded Mr. Connon. Thus it is plain that the post is not an appointment reserved for the bar. In three cases the Second Magistrate succeeded to the higher appointment. Mr. Oliver died within a year after being Chief Magistrate and Mr. Connon succeeded. He also died after a year or two as Chief Magistrate, and Mr. Cooper succeeded. They only served very short terms as Second Magistrates. When the Criminal Procedure Code did not apply to this city it was thought that English barristers familiar with English procedure should be appointed as Magistrates. But since 1877 the Code has applied to Bombay, and that reason for selecting English barristers no longer holds good. We do not desire in any way to call in question the qualifications of the present acting incumbent. Our point is that as a matter of principle promotion should go in all branches of the public service, and that years of toil should not be counted as nothing when appointments come to be filled, even temporarily.

THE landslip at Gohna and the probabilities of the destruction of the dam and flooding of the Birahi Ganga Valley are causing much speculation and disputation among engineers and others in the North-West and Lower Provinces. The slip stretches across the valley for nearly two miles. Millions upon millions of tons of rock and earth, says a correspondent describing it, have slipped from the Gohna hillside, damming a river in its course, and creating a deep lake, the overflow from which can only take one direction. Not all the manual labour available, reinforced by explosive agencies, could have fashioned in a few months a channel to carry off that overflow gradually and harmlessly. It is argued on the one side that the Public Works Department should have promptly repaired the damage as best might be, by cutting escape channels, which could have been done, say those who hold this view, at an outlay of half-a-lakh of rupees. On the other hand, it is shown that the cost would have been very much more, Gohna being twelve marches from Kathgodam, labour is not locally obtainable, and the cost of secur

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Windsor Castle from the Continent.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICA.

Latest advices from America state that the Unemployed continue to seize trains in their endeavour to reach Washington. The militia have captured a train-load of them in Ohio and the cavalry another train-load in Oregon.

BRITISH CROP PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the crops throughout Great Britain are extremely favourable.

INDIA AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

An article has appeared in the "Nineteenth Century," which urges giving the Princes of India a seat in the Lords with a view to identify the interests of Great Britain and India.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

It is probable that the American Tariff will finally be forty per cent. on all sugars, and an eighth per cent. extra on refined.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Serapis has arrived at Portsmouth.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

The members of the Hemp Drugs Commission have arrived at Simla, where their report will be compiled.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SHAN STATES.

Captain L. C. Elliott has been posted Superintendent of Northern Shan States.

THE LANDSLIP AT GOHNA.

The rise of water in the lake at the Gohna landslip was seven feet last week. The water is still 265 feet from the top of the dam.

INSPECTION OF TELEGRAPH WIRES OVER THE FRONTIER PASSES.

Mr. Olpherts, Telegraph Officer in charge of the Srinagar-Gilgit line, proposes leaving Candipur on 8th May to begin the inspection of the wires over the passes and resume work early as possible. The passes are expected to open before the end of June.

THE HIMALAYA BANK CASE.

In the judgment delivered in the civil suit against the directors and auditor of the Himalaya Bank by the Judge of Saharanpur, claims to the amount of six lakhs of rupees in all have been decreed against the defendants. Connell, the auditor, was held by the Judge to be jointly and severally responsible to the directors for those half-years in which he conducted the audit.

RUMOURED DISTURBANCE ON THE RUSSO-AFGHAN BORDER.

Rumour of excursions on the Russo-Afghan border is current. This time, it is said, a collision has occurred in Shignan, and native news-writers speak of four hundred being killed. Nothing has been heard of the affairs at Gilgit. The Amir, too, in his latest official communications makes no mention of the affray.

A TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT MURREE.

News comes from Murree of the deplorable occurrence which happened on the night of the 20th instant on the Rawalpindi Road, some four or five miles out of Murree. The night mail with Major Downman, Gordon Highlanders, as passenger, arrived at the first stage on the road to Rawalpindi, the driver of which finding the way blocked endeavoured to clear the passage for his tonga through a large number of camels. In this he was apparently opposed by a private soldier, forming one of the escort in charge of the soldiers' luggage of Government property on its way to the Murree hills. Angry altercation was the consequence which was brought to an abrupt termination by the soldier deliberately taking his rifle and shooting dead on the spot the unfortunate native.

HOUSEHOLDERS' MEETING AT NAINI TAL.

A general meeting of householders at Naini Tal has been convened for to-morrow to memorialise Government alleging appalling expenditure on water and drainage schemes there, these, besides being unnecessary and needlessly costly, are described as faulty. The Municipal funds are exhausted; no reduction in expenditure being effected. Taxation has increased and lighting of the roads and other necessary works have been neglected.

THE BURMO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 30.

The *Gazette* gives a summary of the Burmo-Chinese Convention. It says the main terms are as follows:—The old Burmese States of Kianghung and Monglem are conceded to China for free navigation of the Irrawaddy by Chinese vessels and equality of treatment of Chinese subjects in Burma with those of other Powers; Chinese goods to be taken free into Burma for six years, while British goods pay the same duty as French goods at Tonquin.

The Frontier Tribute Mission question is not settled by the present Convention, but it is understood that it will be allowed to drop.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE LIGHTSHIP PHAROS.

The Lightship Pharos, stationed off Spit Shoal, sank yesterday in a storm, and all on board—eight men—were lost. Heavy weather prevailed yesterday in the Bay.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL SUIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), APRIL 30.

The defamation case against Mr. Venketram Iyengar, proprietor of the Bangalore *Evening Mail* and *Hyderabad News*, commenced on Saturday before Mr. Jardine. The court was densely crowded. Mr. Ramasawmy Iyengar, barrister-at-law, Mr. Krishna Iyengar, solicitor, and two pleaders represented the accused. The Magistrate rejected Mr. Ramasawmy's application that the case be heard in Bangalore. Mr. Ramasawmy then applied for an adjournment on the grounds that he was just instructed, and had not obtained the copies. He said he must communicate with the editor at Bangalore. Complainant replied that the accused having published a dastardly libel on alleged public grounds, but really in the interest of a private individual, should have had proof before publication. The defence was already resorting to dilatory tactics, and the accused trying to hide behind the man unconnected with the libel. The accused being in charge of the local office his responsibility for the publication was unquestionable. The magistrate refused the application. Mr. Ramawamy next applied for a postponement under Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code to move the High Court for transfer to another magistrate. Mr. Jardine at first declined to grant this before a charge was framed, but after discussion, and the complainant withdrawing his objection, adjourned the further hearing to May 12.

DESERTION FROM THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The question of desertion from the Imperial Service Troops to Native States will shortly be returned to the Military Department for final consideration, and a Bill will be disposed of in the Executive Council at an early date this session.

THE GILGIT RELIEFS.

There is no truth in the statement that five reliefs will take place in Gilgit this year. It has been decided that only one Mountain Battery will be relieved.

THE RECENT RAILWAY INSPECTIONS.

Mr. Horace Bell is preparing a memorandum of his recent tour of inspections.

THE KURRAM VALLEY.

From reports received the demarcation in the Kurram valley will not take place this spring owing to the season being so far advanced.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

According to present arrangements the Commander-in-Chief will proceed as usual on a tour of inspection in the hills during the present season.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARIAT.

Colonel Talbot has been nominated for the post of Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Office.

PRIZES FOR COMPETITIVE SHOOTING OF ROYAL ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

The result of the last season's competitive shooting of Royal Artillery in India for the prizes for skill-at-arms is as under:—Group I.—Royal Horse Artillery and Field Batteries armed with 12-pounder guns. 1st Battery prizes—K Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Major Potts, 2,158 hits. 1st Battery prize and Sir George White's prize—9th Field Battery, Major Dunlop, 1,858 hits; A Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Major Hawkins, 1,638 hits. 2nd Battery prize—72nd Field Battery, Major Spencer, 1,617 hits; N Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Major Hotham, 1,466 hits; 24th Field Battery, Captain Longfield, 1,300 hits; 3rd Battery prizes—A Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Captain Blane, 1,278 hits; 26th Field Battery, Major Brackenbury, 1,274 hits; 34th Field Battery, Major Irving, 1,136 hits. Group II.—British and Native Mountain Batteries armed with 2·5 inch R. M. L. Guns. First prize and General Lewes' prize—No. 5 Mountain Battery, Captain Stanton, 451 hits; second prize—No. 9 Mountain Battery, Captain Donnell, 373 hits; and third prize—No. 6 Mountain Battery, Major Keene, 345 hits. Group III.—Native Mountain Batteries, armed with 7-pr. guns. 3rd Battery prize—No. 4 Hazara Mountain battery, 281 hits. Group IV.—Garrison Companies practising with 6 inch 6·1 guns. 1st Battery and General Nairne's prize—11th Company Western Division, Major Haines, 248 marks; 2nd battery prize—2nd Company, Western Division, Captain the Hon. Tyrwhitt, 239 marks; 3rd battery prize—21st Company Southern Division, Major Ward, 238 marks. Group V.—Heavy Batteries and Garrison Companies practising with 40-prs. 1st Battery and General Clarke's Prize—No. 1 Company Eastern Division, Major Hanna, 295 marks. 2nd Battery prize—13 Company Western Division, Major Western, 281 marks. 3rd Battery prize—9th Company Southern Division, Captain Guinness, 279 marks. Group VI.—Siege Train Companies practising at Roorkee. 1st Company prize—12th Company Western Division, Major Perrott, 130 marks.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, APRIL 29.

All sorts of rumours disturbed the station, yesterday, when it was whispered about that an officer had been killed by a tiger and was being brought into Belgaum for burial, and very sincere were the expressions of regret, and deep the sympathy for those left to mourn him, when it became known that Colonel Hutchinson, of the Survey of India, was the unfortunate officer killed. Colonel Hutchinson was stationed here for a considerable period about four years ago, and both he and Mrs. Hutchinson had won the esteem and goodwill of everyone. His death will be a loss to the cause of art, and to not a few will his loss be what in society's jargon is generally termed irreparable.

About noon, yesterday, Capt. Burton, D.A.A.G., received a wire from the Rev. Jenkins Bowen that Colonel Hutchinson had been killed out shikaring a tiger, about twenty miles from Castle Rock, and asking that arrangements for the body which he was bringing in by the mail from Londa, to-night, be made for its reception and interment. No coffin being ready at the Regimental Workshops, the body was taken to the mortuary at the station hospital to await burial later on in the afternoon. Mr. Bowen, with the Rev. C. H. Badham, performed the funeral service, which was attended by all the officers of the garrison. The native bands paraded as well as that of the Scots, in respect to an officer of the Indian Staff Corps. Every detail of the funeral was carefully arranged, so that, though none of the deceased officer's relatives were present, they may rest satisfied, that though "loving hands and hearts" were in this case absent, every token of respect and esteem was shown to their lost one. Colonel Hutchinson, with two other gentlemen and a Parsee clerk, were shikaring, and when in jungle, twenty miles from Castle Rock, they came upon the animal. The jungle was dense, but one of the party, fired and mortally wounded the tiger, this fact not being palpable to them, they followed the tiger up, and in the density of the jungle did not know they had come up with it, till some one called out: "There is the tiger." The wounded creature sprang at Lieutenant Palmer, but turned off him, receiving a shot from another direction, and flew at Colonel Hutchinson, crushing both his thighs. The shock killed the poor man instantly for he never uttered a word after he was attacked. Belgaum, being the nearest big station, and one where the Colonel's Survey Party was stationed, his body was brought here by Mr. Bowen for burial. Major Hobday, of the same party, had left Belgaum for Poona only the previous day.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 20th instant, left Aden, at 4 p.m., yesterday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr. A. E. Barnard, Mr. F. W. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Dobbs and three daughters, Miss Stewart, Rev. E. Hall, Col. and Mrs. Grove, Mr. W. L. Latouche, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Mr. J. S. Hodding, Miss M. A. Robinson, Miss White, Miss Cook, Mr. E. Hillman.

From Brindisi.—Mr. P. B. Handcock, Capt. C. P. W. Pirie, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. A. Zygouras, Mr. H. M. Ahmed, Mr. F. Morrison, Mr. Black, Mr. H. B. Dalgety, Miss Marett, Major F. D. L. White, Major A. Howlett, Mr. Hugh Gordon, Col. Elliot, Mr. E. Murray.

For Karrachee.—Mr. P. B. Forster, Sir Salter Pyne.

THE P. AND O. S. S. HIMALAYA.

THE P. and O. s. s. Himalaya, 6,898 gross tonnage, and 2,000 horse power, under the command of Captain Murray, was taken in the Merewether Dry Dock, on Sunday afternoon, for the necessary cleaning, painting, &c. This magnificent vessel is one of the largest of the Company's fleet as well as the largest that have yet entered this dry dock, amongst which may be mentioned H. M. S. Marathon, and Boadicea, and s. s. Oriental, Peninsular, Shannon, Mombassa, Fultala, Dominico Baldaino, Imperator, and Kt. of St. George, &c. The dimensions of the Himalaya are—length 466 feet, beam 52 feet, and depth of hold, 36·9 feet. Her docking draft was about 23 feet, and in spite of her requiring to use the Merewether Dock at a time when the tides are at their lowest, she was conveniently accommodated without the slightest difficulty. It is understood that she would have been dry-docked in London, but the tides were unsuitable, thus Bombay has furnished another proof of the prominence to which it is admittedly aspiring as one of the best, if not, the best shipping port in the East. This huge vessel was shored up at 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, and was cleaned, painted, and undocked again at 5-30 p.m., same day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THE organ of the Manchester trade poured as much cold water as possible on the meeting held in Bombay to protest against the exclusion of cotton goods from import duty, and is naturally enough doing the same in regard to the Calcutta meeting. It says: "It is easy to understand how in centres like Calcutta and Bombay, where any possibility of increased direct taxation is naturally disagreeable, public feeling may be readily aroused in favour of duties on cotton goods under the belief that such duties would in the end be paid not by the consumer but by the Lancashire producer. And this very belief, with the known fact that duties of any kind are extremely obnoxious to Lancashire, is likely to make the cry that India is being sacrificed to Lancashire appear only too plausible in a dependency where, as Mr. Barclay Chapman has told us, the official and non-official classes of Europeans have never been favourable to fiscal reform based on the principles of Free Trade, and even the richer and better educated natives have not, with rare exceptions, the most elementary knowledge of such questions. Of course Calcutta and Bombay are not all India. The statements in the resolutions are not free from exaggeration. It is the merest folly, for instance, to declare that the non-imposition of the cotton duties has led to the diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund, the appropriation of a large portion of the provincial balances, and the suspension of public works. The cotton duties would not have restored the finances of India to a sound condition. At the best they would have proved a merely temporary and exceedingly expensive palliative. There is but one remedy, the remonetisation of silver, the consequent solution of the exchange difficulty, and the removal of the restrictions to trade under an artificially contracted monetary system. The exchange quicksand, to apply Mr. Barclay Chapman's metaphor, would swallow the cotton duties and be as hungry as ever."

The most important news this week in regard to the currency question comes from Germany, where the Imperial Chancellor has laid before the Federal Council a memorandum setting forth the necessity of minting new silver change to the amount of 22,000,000 marks. In connection with this proposal the bimetallists in the Reichstag have brought in an interpellation, which was discussed at length by the House on April 6. The interpellation contains three questions:—1. Is the minting of these silver coins to be proceeded with on the basis of the Coinage Act of 1873, or does the Government propose to alter that law? 2. Is the minting to take place before the results of the labours of the Silver Commission are known, though thereby a recoinage may be rendered necessary? 3. Out of what stock of silver are the new coins to be minted? After the Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury had declared himself ready to answer the interpellation, says the correspondent of the *Times*, the well-known bimetallist member, Herr von Kardorff, rose and placed the views of the friends of the silver currency before the House. He gave a long and exhaustive historical retrospect of the currency question in Germany; and charged the Government with partiality in the formation of Silver Commission. Count Posadowsky, the Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, assured Herr von Kardorff that the scheme for the minting of new silver change was not part of a programme sketched out by the Imperial Chancellor, but was solely intended to satisfy the practical requirements of the country. There were continual and pressing demands for silver change, especially for five-mark pieces, and the decisions of the Commission could not abolish this fact. "Even the most enthusiastic bimetallists will acknowledge that Germany cannot settle this question by herself, and the road to an international arrangement is very long and uncertain. Traffic cannot wait so long for its requirements to be satisfied. As to the first question in the interpellation, I can only say that no change in the coinage laws is intended. Secondly, if the Currency Question were regulated by international agreement, we should have to remint our whole stock of coins, and in that case the 22,000,000 marks worth of new coinage would be but a drop in the ocean. Thirdly, the Austrian thalers will be used for the manufacture of the new coin, but, for the present, silver change only to the amount of about 5,000,000 marks will be minted. The remainder will be coined in accordance with the demands of commerce." After this the debate appears to have fallen flat but Count Kanitz succeeded in rousing considerable merriment by suggesting that now was the time for the State to do good business by coining immense amounts of silver to pay its debts.

The delegates at the forthcoming International Bimetallic Conference at the Mansion House early next month would do well to carefully consider the scheme put forth by Dr. Arendt, a member of the silver enquiry committee. His proposals are as follows:—England, Germany, France, the United States, and, if possible, other countries, are to agree that their mints, State banks, or special institutions to be established for the purpose shall receive and keep free of charge silver bars weighing five kilogrammes against gratuitous certificates, exchangeable for silver bars at each place of deposit. Each State shall appoint a bureau for the purchase or sale of these international silver certificates for money. The price shall be fixed annually by the decision of the majority of a conference, to meet on Oct. 1 of each year, at which each State shall have one vote for every million inhabitants. For the first year the price shall be the average price of silver in the London market during the three months between the ratification and the coming into force of the treaty, and shall constitute the minimum price throughout its duration, so that no fall may be possible. The treaty is to be concluded for five years, and for subsequent periods of five years, unless notice of withdrawal be given one year before the expiry of such period. If the treaty be annulled, all the silver at the places of deposit shall be distributed among the States concerned on principles to be defined, and the certificates shall be redeemed at the last price fixed by the treaty. The certificates are to be uniform, the text being in German, English, and French, and will contain only a statement of the weight and the depositor's name. No tax is to be raised on their circulation. Those of the German papers which discuss these suggestions consider them to be dangerous and hold that the possible loss to Germany—which Dr. Arendt estimates at 60,000,000 marks at most—is too great to be incurred.

Very erroneous ideas exist, says the *Manchester Guardian*, on the monetary question, and it kindly takes upon itself to explain to a benighted public the true facts of the case. "It is clear," writes the editor of the journal named, "that many worthy people believe that the adoption of the gold standard by Germany and the subsequent closing of the French mint to silver were the results of alarm caused by an increased production of the white metal from the mines. And this conclusion is a very natural one for persons whose attention has been directed to the question only within the last few years. It is a fact that from 1873 to 1890 the world's production of silver was continuously increased, and that the gold price of the metal continually declined. It is equally true that the consequent decline in the silver exchanges has induced certain debtor nations to adopt, or endeavour to adopt, the gold standard—noticeably Austria-Hungary and India. As like causes may be expected to produce like effects, it is not surprising that most people familiar only with these recent circumstances should, without further inquiry, take it for granted that similar condition caused the Continental movement which resulted in the German demonetisation of silver twenty years ago. Yet this is the very reverse of the truth, for it was really the scarcity and not the abundance of silver which led to that measure. During the American Civil War, to quote Sir Guilford Molesworth, gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England "to sweep the Continent for silver" for remittance to India to pay for cotton and other Indian produce. It was the inconvenience resulting from the consequent scarcity of silver currency for small payments which led the nations of the Continent to contemplate an imitation of the English gold-standard system with subsidiary silver coins having a higher face value than the market value of the metal contained in them, the object being to remove all inducement to export the silver coins. This is not a mere matter of opinion or argument; the facts are plainly recorded in the official reports of the time. The gold monometallists of the "sixties" desired to abandon the scarce metal in favour of the abundant one, whereas their followers to-day desire to abandon the abundant metal in favour of the scarce one. France alone was far-seeing enough to recognise that there would be wisdom in the general adoption and retention of both metals, so that the alternating scarcity of each might be compensated for by the alternating abundance of each."

Before leaving the silver question I may mention that some interesting facts relating to the production of silver in Russia have been officially published there. The smelting of silver at Nerschinsk, in Eastern Siberia, dates back to the beginning of last century, and in the Altai to 1745. In 1790 the output from both districts was about 2,500,000oz. During the present century the largest output was in 1831, when the total was about 750,000oz. The Altai district is still the chief source of supply. In 1884 the output was only about 260,000oz., but it has since risen to 392,000oz. The output from the Nerschinsk mines is only about 32,000oz. In the Algarisk Works in the Caucasus the output is about 20,000oz., and from 10,000oz. to 30,000oz. is produced in Finland, on the northern shore of Lake Ladoga, where the yield fluctuates considerably. Nearly all the silver obtained in Russia is extracted from argentiferous lead ores, but silver is also obtained from the gold product. The latest return of the total quantity, in silver ingots, obtained from all Russian sources, is 476,000oz.

I learn from Oldham that no inconsiderable amount of alarm is being created in cotton-spinning centres owing to the threatened strike of weavers in East Lancashire. The recent stocktakings announced by the mills of Oldham and district are the best for some considerable time, but it is feared that before long a cessation of work will take a place. For some time the subject of cleaning the machinery during working hours has occupied the attention of both employers and operatives, but the former body has declined to come to terms. The secretary of the Oldham Operatives Cotton Spinners' Association, which has over 15,000 members, has now issued a circular asking for a ballot as to the time to be allowed for cleaning. The employers say it should be done outside the ordinary working hours. There is every likelihood of an immediate demand being made by the operatives for the concession, which the employers will probably resist. Therefore a further crisis in the cotton trade may come before long. If the operative spinneis' demands are insisted upon it will mean a lessened production of from one and half hour to two hours per week in Oldham and the neighbourhood.

You will be interested to learn that the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* is still of opinion that the Tariff Bill will become law before July 1, although systematic efforts are being made to create a contrary impression. Business is showing signs of revival everywhere, and the whole country is clamouring for the vote in order to remove the uncertainty which hampers commerce and industry. Commenting on this information the *Daily News* says: "The Tariff Bill has many enemies in the Legislature, but the country is clamouring for it, in view of the revival of trade and prosperity. This is quite natural. It is only bad times that make cowards of us all; and Protection is cowardice in the domain of economics. It would be difficult to understand how the country should fail to support a measure which is the direct result of its vote at the Presidential election. Nothing has occurred that could in any way account for such a change of mind. The Democrats carried the election for the Presidency, and the Democrats have been almost "solid" for this Bill. The few who "bolted" were alarmed by its income-tax clause, not by its amendment of the tariff. The votes of Ohio and Illinois showed a great loss to the cause of Protection since the period of the McKinley Bill. The Senate can hardly fail to follow the lead of the more popular branch of the Legislature.

The traffic receipts on the railways of the United Kingdom during the first quarter of this year show an increase of £483,003, or 2¼ per cent. upon those of the corresponding three months of 1893, the figures being £18,128,425, against £17,645,422. The fact that Easter week happened this year within the first quarter, whilst last year it came in the second, need not be taken into account, because although the holidays were added to the passenger traffic they reduced the merchandise business. Nor is it requisite to allow much for the fact that the stoppage in the South Lancashire cotton spinning industry up to nearly the end of March in last year lessened considerably the traffic. The receipts of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the line most seriously affected by the stoppage, are only £62,800 more than in 1893. Even if the accounts of this company be eliminated, the increase shown by the remainder is at the rate of 2¼ per cent. It must be noticed, however, that the number of miles open this year is 19,198, against 18,994 in 1893, showing an increase of 204 miles, or rather more than 1 per cent. Whilst, therefore, the traffic returns undoubtedly confirm the general impression that the business of the country has so far been more active than that of 1893, the improvement, when properly understood, is not at all considerable.

It is worth noting that the applications for telegraphic transfers on Bombay and Calcutta at the Bank of England yesterday were far in excess of the amounts offered, and tenders at 1s. 1 5-8d. received only 29 per cent. This would seem to point to a probable improvement in the exchange, especially if silver rises as expected. The favourable aspect of the Board of Trade returns for March is also worthy of attention. The comparison is made difficult because the whole of the Easter holidays took place this year in that month, while last year they occurred in April. The exports have therefore, declined slightly; but again we have to notice a marked increase in the imports of raw materials for manufacture, a happy augury, we hope, of reviving trade. The imports amounted to 35,541,037*l.*, against 34,056,485*l.* in the corresponding month of last year, being an increase of 1,281,552*l.* The exports for March were 18,098,903*l.*, compared with 19,432,904*l.*, showing a decrease of 1,334,001*l.* The imports for the three months ending March amounted to 107,761,985*l.*, against 96,916,495*l.* for the corresponding three months last year, being an increase of 10,845,490*l.* The exports for the three months were 53,930,232*l.*, compared with 54,552,232*l.* being a decrease of 622,000.

The report of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for the year ended Dec. 30, states that the net profits, with the addition of £15,855 brought forward, amounted to £121,112, from which the directors have set aside £13,819, being the loss incurred in consequence of the closing of the Indian Mints to silver *en vous* on June 26 last. The interim dividend paid in October absorbed £28,000, and the available balance is now, therefore, £79,293, out of which the directors propose a dividend for the second half of the year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, tax free; also that £25,000 be added to the reserve fund, making it £275,000; that £5,000 be written off premises account and £5,000 added to officers' superannuation fund, leaving £16,293 to be carried forward.

The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) was held on Wednesday, at Bishopsgate-street Within. Mr. David H. Small (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that this year was the jubilee of the institution, which was established in 1844 as the Delhi Banking Corporation, the late Lord Lawrence being one of its founders. During the long period of 50 years the bank had passed through periods of extreme tension, especially during the Mutiny in 1857, when Delhi fell into the hands of the mutineers, who plundered the bank, murdered the manager (Mr. Beresford), and destroyed the books and securities of the institution. Fortunately, however, there existed two sets of books, one of which was kept at the residence of the bank's treasurer, and this was afterwards of great service in adjusting accounts. With the close of the Mutiny the bank entered upon another period of prosperity, and they now did a larger business than they had ever done before, while they had never stood higher than at the present time in public estimation.—A dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent. per annum were approved.

Under the Russo-German Commercial Treaty there is a great opportunity for English trades to regain some of their business in Russia. But Consul Wagstaff, writing from Riga, warns the British manufacturer that if he is going to compete with his Teutonic rival he must send commercial travellers to Russia, and not content himself with the issue of trade circulars.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE AND DR. BHANDARKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Bhandarkar had, by the usual rules of debate, the right of final reply, and as he has exercised that right, I think the controversy as regards the address, must be allowed to close there, at least, for the present. I had therefore no mind to re-open it, but for your hint that the subject had excited considerable interest, and it was due to the public that I should render a fuller explanation on some of the controverted points. I have therefore ventured to break my own rule for the time, and I trust that this will be the last occasion when such an exception from the usual rule has to be made.

My veneration for Dr. Bhandarkar's learning and sincerity of purpose is so great that I always feel disposed to suspect the legitimate character of any conclusions I may arrive at, if I find that they are conclusions which he strongly disapproves. Fortunately in the present case, there is no room for such misgivings—(1) he admits the potency of the factor of poverty, (2) he admits the evil effects of the strain of studies and examinations, and (3) he admits the importance of the social factor, and the desirability of reform. The difference between our views on these fundamental points concerns itself chiefly about the relative importance of these three agencies. Such a difference is often unavoidable, as it is due to the points of view from which the subject is approached, I hold that the University and its examinations are means to an end and not the ends themselves. The Indian Universities, if they are Indian and not English, must exist primarily for Indians, removing their weaknesses, and strengthening their strength gently and sympathetically as a mother and not as a mother-in-law in India. Discipline and thoroughness are good in their proper place, but their proper place is second to considerations for the health and the weal of the students. This rule applies with equal force to institutions of Government, municipal or imperial, to courts of justice, church organizations also, and no mistake is more common than for the advocates of each of these institutions to set up its own intents and dignities high over the people affected by them. It is this difference in the point of view which inclines the doctor to stand up for a strict system of stiff competitive examinations, although nobody is more aware of their evil effects than he is. I deprecate such a tendency is likely to do harm, and tried to show that it does positive harm to all classes, and more especially to those poor students who have by hereditary inclinations developed an ambition for such distinctions.

As regards the social factor, you will find in the remedies suggested by me a distinct effort made to recognise its power. Students are not their own masters, and it can serve no useful purpose to tell them, and their parents through them, that their case is hopeless unless they set about reform in a matter which is a slow growth of social evolutions. In the matter of food also, we have been brought up to a certain course of dietary, which they cannot be expected to change to order. The considerations involved are not merely temporal, and it again serves no purpose to emphasize action in directions where success cannot be reasonably expected for a long time. I recognised the force of this consideration, and suggested my second remedy with this view. I am still in hopes that his Excellency Lord Harris will find time to inaugurate the change advocated. I am told the Rajaram High School of Kolhapur has for many years recognized physical exercise and skill in games as an essential feature of the education of Indian youths, and there is no reason why the other Colleges, and the University itself, should not follow such a good example. I have more faith in a policy of encouragement and rewards, than in punitive police regulations. The doctor calls me optimist, and I fully confess to this fault with the qualification mentioned above. Those who, like Carlyle and Ruskin, denounce this world as made up mostly of fools and cheats, deceive themselves more than mislead others. Such prophets have their uses as protests against artificially developed social arrangements. We here are too simple and poor to profit by their teachings. If they were with us, they would denounce us for our want of artificiality, and our hatred of railways and noise. There are as good fish in the sea, as out of it, and those who think they are always called on to denounce cant, and expose humbugs, forget the fact that there are many hundreds of workers, as sincere and as honest, who do the same work with a gentler and softer, but a surer grasp. This is however by the way, I have explained above the genesis of the first two remedies proposed in which the learned doctor is also in agreement with me. I will not enter here on a defence of the statistics. As I have stated in my address, I am fully aware of the weakness of this method, and only prize its usefulness on account of its comparative results. In those results also, we agree at least, in so far as the Deccan students are concerned. The point made by me in favour of the Gujerati students has not been touched by any of the critics, and till that is shaken my comparative diagnosis remains valid for all practical purposes.

And now about the future. The learned address of the Vice-Chancellor will not be allowed by him, or by others, to pass out of memory as an occasional thunderbolt from the blue. I shall, on proper occasion, postulate the changes in the curriculum which, in my opinion and in those of others, may well be adopted. It is my opinion that the Bombay University is the worst sinner in this respect among the sister Indian Universities. Leaving this matter however for further discussion, I do not see any reason why we may not during the next six months engage ourselves in the consideration (1) how a test of physical strength and skill can best be introduced, and the love of exercise encouraged by a regulated system of marks; (2) how our scholarships and prizes can be bestowed upon those who may live as bachelors, in preference to married students; (3) how one Intermediate Examination can be substituted for two between the Matriculation, and the B.A. degree Examination; and (4) how we can arrange to permit students to appear again in those subjects in which they may have failed, without requiring them to pass or fail each time in all subjects. My friend, the learned Vice-Chancellor, must have in his own mind formed a definite action in the way of University reform in these matters, and I feel quite sure, he will not lay down the duties of his high office without ensuring some progress in all these points about which there is not much dispute.—Yours, &c.,

M. G. RANADE.

IN GOOD COMPANY.

THE *Bombay Guardian* in its issue of Saturday last published a remarkable series of comments on the case in which Rev. A. W. Prautch was sent to the House of Correction in lieu of paying a fine. The article is headed "A Prisoner for Righteousness' sake," and our contemporary's remarks close with the following paragraph:—

The following is a partial list of worthies who have suffered imprisonment for witnessing for righteousness, exclusive of the "noble army of martyrs," most of whom also suffered imprisonment. This list is suggested by a letter of sympathy with Mr. A. W. Prautch from a missionary:—

JOSEPH.	PETER.
JEREMIAH.	JOHN.
DANIEL.	PAUL and SILAS.

GEORGE FOX, founder of the Society of Friends.

JOHN BUNYAN (it is well known that the "Pilgrims' Progress" was written in prison).

WILLIAM PENN (his work, "No Cross, no Crown," was written in prison).

JOHN NELSON, one of the early Methodist preachers.

H. L. HASTINGS, editor of *The Christian*, Boston.

F. DE L. TUCKER, of the Salvation Army (imprisoned in Bombay).

A. W. PRAUTCH.

FROM Florence the death is announced of the Marquis de Tallrerand, formerly Duc de Dino, and brother of the Duc de Valencay, father of the present Prince de Sagan. The Marquis made over his ducal title to his son Count Maurice, who is now in the Holy Land with Pierre Loti. The wealthy Mrs. Stevens, who divorced her American husband, has been for some years Duchesse de Dino. Her father-in-law was uncle of the De Talleyrand, who took the title of Duc de Montmorency by the late Emperor's licence because his mother was daughter of the last male descendant of the Constable de Montmorency. He was brother of the Dowager Princess of Furstenberg.

GRANT DUFF AND HIS CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being an ardent admirer of the great Shivaji, and having spent the best years of my life in the study of the Marathi literature and in the search for historical materials, both as a part of my official duty and as a labour of love, I have always taken very deep interest in every new work, essay, or publication that seemed to throw some new *light* on the history of the Maharashtra. I was, therefore, extremely gratified to read the interesting notice that appeared in the columns of the *Times of India* of the 21st instant, of the paper read by one Mr. Karkaria on "Pratapgarh;" and as Mr. Karkaria was supposed to have thrown some new light on the episode of the death of Afzul Khan, and was reported to have put the Maratha version of the incident for the *first time* in English, I was anxious to read the paper *in extenso*. The paper appeared in the local dailies of the 23rd inst., but alas! I was sorry to find that my expectations to find something new and interesting in the paper were not realized. What does the paper contain? In fact, it really repeats the account of the incident so vividly and so forcibly given by the learned Maratha scholar, Mr. R. R. Bhagwat, in his excellent "Life of Shivaji," and which every Maratha school-boy in Bombay knows by heart, the book being introduced in the Maratha High School and other schools for teaching Maratha history. Nor is it the case that the version given by Mr. Karkaria appeared for the *first time* in English. So late as the year 1889, that is, nearly five years ago, the following account appeared in the leading columns of one of the English dailies of Bombay:—

"The descriptions given of the capture of Jauli and of the encounter with Afzul Khan are very interesting. The guardian mother of the minor Sultan of Bijapur, seeing that the power and dominion of Shivaji were day by day growing, and that he had contracted an alliance with the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, determined to use every means in her power to put an end to the career of so powerful an enemy. With this view she assembled her courtiers, and asked if anyone would volunteer to capture Shivaji, dead or alive. Afzul Khan volunteered to accomplish the feat, and, taking with him five thousand cavalry and seven thousand infantry, started on his mission. By quick marches he came to Tuljapur, and here his first act was to break into pieces the image of Bhawani, the patron-deity of Shivaji. After committing this act of iconoclasm, Afzul proceeded to the banks of the Krishna, and established his camp near Jauli. Shivaji soon came to know of the arrival of Afzul, and of his object in coming there. He, therefore, prepared his army with the view of giving battle near Jauli. But Afzul was well acquainted with the tactics of the Marathas in warfare, and he was sure that it was not an easy thing to capture on the field of battle so astute and clever a Maratha as Shivaji. Afzul, therefore, resolved to entice Shivaji into his camp, where it would be easy to retain him in custody. He sent his Brahman vakil, Gopinathpant, to induce Shivaji to come to his camp. Gopinath accordingly went to Shivaji and tried to bring him over to his master. But Shivaji was more than a match for him. He remonstrated with the vakil for serving an enemy of his country and religion, a person who had not the slightest scruple in destroying at Tuljapur the very gods and goddesses whom Shivaji and Gopinath and all Hindus worshipped. Being put to shame in this way, Gopinath's patriotism was aroused, and he confessed to Shivaji that the object of Afzul was to capture him by treachery. Gopinath went back to Afzul, and told him that Shivaji was not willing to come to his camp. After the exchange of several messages, at last it was decided that the Khan and Shivaji should meet at Jauli. Accordingly, on the day appointed, Shivaji put on his armour, took a poniard in one hand, and a 'tiger's claw'—probably a weapon made in imitation of nature—and, falling at his mother's feet, implored her blessing. Then, taking with him two armed attendants, Yeman Mahala and Sambhaji Kanji, he went to the place of meeting. Afzul Khan was dressed in simple clothes, with a sword in hand, and was attended by a brave Pathan by name Sayad Banda. As soon as Shivaji approached him, the Khan pressed him to his chest, and suddenly taking his sword out of its sheath, he struck it against the body of Shivaji. But as Shivaji had put on armour he sustained no injury. Shivaji at once plunged the 'tiger's claw' into the Khan's body, and pierced the Khan's chest with the poniard. Then he hurriedly left the place. Afzul cried aloud, "I am killed! I am killed!" Sayad Banda came to his help. But Yeman Mahala, one of Shivaji's attendants, who was watching him, struck off one of Sayad's hands at a blow. Shivaji's other attendant, Sambhaji, cut off the head of the Khan, and followed Shivaji to the foot of Pratapgarh. Here Shivaji fired a gun, and on hearing this signal, his commander-in-chief fell on the army of the Moslems, and routed them with great slaughter."

From the above it will be perceived that

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DURING the current Legislative Session at Simla Bills amending the Volunteers Act of 1869, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the Code of Civil Procedure, will be proceeded with, and also a Fugitive Criminals Surrender Act Bill, a Bill providing for the registration of boats in Burma, and a measure for excluding military and naval buildings from the operation of municipal regulations.

GUL MAHOMED, the Afghan demarcation officer for the Baluchistan section of the frontier, has returned to the neighbourhood of Domandi, after visiting Kabul, to receive final instructions from the Amir. He will probably join Captain McMahon shortly, and the work of demarcation will then begin.

ONE hundred and sixty Maxim guns in all have now been ordered for the Indian Army. Of these four have been provided for instructional purposes at schools of musketry; 48 will be for the field army; and the majority of the others for defensive positions on the North-West frontier.

FIVE annual reliefs of regular and Imperial Service troops within the limits of the Gilgit Agency will be arranged next month; so that the movements may begin on the opening of the Kashmir passes in June. Arrangements are also proceeding for forwarding the usual supplies to Gilgit by the Kashmir route.

AFTER the disastrous landslip which took place at Naini Tal in 1880, careful measures of drainage and revetment were carried out by the Municipality. The confidence established by the subsequent quiet was rather shaken by the small fall on the opposite side of the lake last year, and before removing the Public Works Offices from Lucknow to that station the opinion of a Committee, including a member of the Geological Survey, will report on the safety of the sites.

THE Secretary of State has authorised the Government of India to proceed with the drafting of the Indian Merchants Shipping Bill at once. The Bill itself will be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council early next Calcutta Session.

ON the night of the 24th the office of the Executive Engineer of Canals, Patiala, was completely destroyed by fire. That it was an act of incendiarism there can hardly be any doubt, as the office (a bungalow with a thatch roof) was set on fire only a few nights previous, but the fire was got under. The police are making enquiries. It will, however, be difficult to bring the offence home to any particular person as the night was dark and no one was seen prowling about the building when the fire was detected. There are "badmashes" in an adjoining village (not far from the racecourse) who have before been suspected in connection with the burning down of some buildings of a European contractor. On the other hand, ugly rumours are afloat that there are two factions in the office—Hindu and Muhammadan—and that matters have not been going on smoothly between them. Great credit is due to Mr. Field, the Executive Engineer, as also to another European officer for their personal exertions in saving the greater part of the record from the building when the fire was at its height. The conflagration was a mighty one: a person could have read a newspaper a quarter of a mile away by the light of the flames.

THE Commander-in-Chief during his recent visit to Lansdowne, it is believed, was much struck with the cantonment, which is on a very healthy sight with the best surroundings. There is ample room, too, for a third battalion, and the 9th Khas Gurkhas, who are still without a home in the hills, might well be sent there. They would thus be retained in the future army of Hindustan, which is none too strong compared with that of the Punjab. The 9th must, however, remain in Lucknow until next year, as no funds are available for new barracks at Lansdowne.

MR. A. CONDIE STEPHEN, who is the new Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, will be remembered in India as having accompanied Sir Peter Lumsden as Assistant Commissioner on the Commission to delimit the Russo-Afghan boundary. He has for his eighteen years of diplomacy had a very varied experience, winning his spurs in the Danubian principalities, which are to the diplomatic service what India is to the military, and acting afterwards as *Charge d'Affaires* at Vienna and Paris. He is also an unusually accomplished linguist—for an English diplomatist—knowing not only the inevitable French, but Turkish, Russian and Persian as well.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s Approximate earnings for the week ended 14th April, 1894, was Rs. 10,919. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 10,394. Decrease, Rs. 525. Receipts per mile for the week ended 14th April, 1894, Rs. 214-1-7. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 203-12-11. Increase, Rs. 10-4-8. Receipts from 1st January to 14th April, 1894, Rs. 1,49,278. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 1,58,427. Decrease, Rs. 9,149.

AFTER fully considering the question of the present strength of the military force in the Kurram with Mr. Merk and Mr. Udny, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has intimated his opinion to the Government of India that no reduction should be made in the present strength until the Fort at Para Chinnar is completed.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that in 1892 the Madras Government issued an order that officers of the Medical Department were to pass a test in vernacular languages, and that all officers who did not pass the test within a year were to revert to Military duty. The Army List shows that this order has not been attended to, and those officers who have taken the trouble to pass are naturally somewhat indignant that the rule has not been enforced in all cases.

AN old historical feature of Calcutta will shortly disappear. A syndicate has bought Hastings' House at Alipur, with the intention of removing the old building, and erecting forty new houses in the grounds, each house to have an acre and a half of compound.

ACCORDING to Colonel Mapleson, Madame Patti when in America travels in a special car, which contains a bath of solid silver. The car is opened by a golden key. It is no slight undertaking in fact to undertake a series of engagements for the great *prima donna*, for in addition to the lavish expenses incurred, her manager has to find 1,000*l.* for her salary for each performance at which she sings, and to guarantee two hundred performances for one tour. Madame Patti's car played an important part in a little incident referred to by Colonel Mapleson. On one occasion, when they were travelling to Montreal, the railway officials suddenly demanded 300 dollars, which for some reason they considered their company entitled to. Colonel Mapleson refused to pay. They thereupon seized the car in which Madame Patti lay asleep, and wheeled it into a stable. There, all unconscious of what had happened to her, she remained until her rescue was effected by the payment of the money.

LIKE the late Mr. Benjamin Lumley, Colonel Mapleson is eloquent on the subject of an impresario's troubles. The life of an impresario, he has been telling a contributor to "Cassell's Saturday Journal," is one continual round of worry, work, and disappointment. At one time he may be welcomed by military bands and be presented with addresses and tokens of appreciation more substantial. At another he is hampered by the jealousy of rivals, distracted by the pettishness of his singers, and harassed by vexatious litigation, running the risk even of imprisonment for a petty infringement of local regulations. Moreover, the impresario is so heavily handicapped by the enormous salaries demanded that his chances of success are reduced to a minimum, and the margin of working capital is suddenly cut so fine by unforeseen circumstances that, through no fault of his own, he finds himself on the verge of bankruptcy. In the conduct of his business Colonel Mapleson has travelled 35,000 miles in one year, and he has gone straight from one place to another, emerging on the journey from summer heat to winter blasts.

WHEN in Venice the Emperor William was invited to attend a gala attendance in the Venice Theatre, but sent a refusal. He explained this to Countess Annina Morosini by telling her that since his accession to the throne he had never been to a theatre on a Sunday.

TWO SNUFF-BOXES have disappeared from under a glass case in the Louvre Museum in Paris. They were part of a gift from M. Lenoir, the famous architect, made thirty years ago. The boxes are in gold and silver, studded with diamonds and rubies in the style of the last century. So cleverly did the thief or thieves contrive matters that the glass case showed no sign of having been tampered with. M. Kaempfen, Director of the Museum, who was informed of the loss directly it was discovered, has placed the matter in the hands of the police, and the latter are making inquiries among dealers in second-hand valuables. The robbery took place in the Salle des Pastels. The gold snuff-boxes stolen from the Louvre are, our Paris Correspondent says, of little resthetic value, and if melted down might be worth about 120*l.* They were in a glass case having a lock that was easy to pick. The curios of the Louvre are badly guarded, and the wonder is that thefts are not more frequent.

SIGNOR VERDI has lately made some interesting remarks about the arrangement of orchestras. Above all, he dislikes the plan which prevails in France, as in England, of placing the conductor in front of the instrumentalists, and immediately behind the prompter's box. The conductor should, he says, be at the back of the orchestra, near the audience, whence he can see all the players. No doubt this makes the task of the singers somewhat more difficult if they are unprepared, but then they should not be unprepared, the rehearsals usually given being amply sufficient.

A RATHER curious suit before the Civil Tribunal of Paris has been brought to an end. The plaintiff, Mdlle. Duchene principal of a girls' boarding school at Clermont in the Oise, claimed 184*l.* damages of the parents of a pupil. She based her claim on the fact that the bad exmple given by their daughter led to her school, which was flourishing up to the time she received this girl, being deserted soon after her arrival. The Tribunal decided that if the pupil in question conducted herself badly the principal had a right to send her away. If, therefore, her school was deserted the fault lay with herself. Judgment, therefore, was given against her with costs.

The British Consul at Riga warns British travellers that cases frequently occur where British subjects are seriously inconvenienced through ignorance of the Russian passport regulations. Travellers who have previously visited Russia arrived at Riga purposing to continue forthwith their journey abroad. The authorities, however, refuse to grant the necessary vise on account of the person having enjoyed on a farmer occasion the right of residence for six months on his national passport. Travellers have, therefore, to take out a Russian passport to enable them to cross the frontier, and this entails delay and expense, &c. To avoid this, they should provide themselves with a fresh national passport each time they enter Russia.

HAVING been asked his opinion as to the value of a catalogue sent to him of British manufactures, our Consul at Riga wrote:—"The book is a dead letter, and will remain in the Consulate for ages without anybody coming to consult it. My outer office table is covered with circulars and illustrated catalogues which are from time to time distributed amongst traders. Importers must be periodically visited by men speaking their language, and who are posted up-do-date, including tariffs, exchanges, freights, &c. In fine, if British manufacturers wish to retain their hold on markets or secure new ones, they must renounce their old conservatism and yield to the exigencies of any particular trade."

THE Madrid executioner, Francisco Castellanos, having died, the authorities advertised for a successor. The candidates for the office were to present themselves before the Municipality on the day of Castellano's funeral. There was no lack of such candidates, the number being no fewer than thirteen. Among them are a barrister, an ex-sergeant-major, and a workman who claims to have been an intimate friend of the deceased executioner. The last-named applicant has the advantage, in some sense, of being in possession, for he has had bequeathed to him by Castellanos the garotte which the latter made use of for some years past.

SOME of the Italian papers have published accounts of the enthusiastic praises Signor Verdi is supposed to have lavished upon certain works of his young rivals, Mascagni and Leoncavallo. Such accounts, says the veteran composer, who has been interviewed in Paris, are pure fiction. He has never in his life seen a work of either Mascagni or Leoncavallo, not even the famous "Cavalleria Rusticana" or the "Pagliacci." Neither has he ever set eyes upon those composers. In Verdi's opinion, the influence of Wagner is not great in Italy. It has had little effect in modifying the style of Italian opera, and Wagner's own works are not appreciated. The "Valkyrie" bored the good people of Milan, who had had more than enough of it at the end of a week.

THE following extraordinary paragraph is published on the authority of the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*:—"A report is current that 'Major' Le Caron is not dead after all. It is said that the famous spy is now on his way to one of the most distant of our colonies. Owing to a recent startling event—judiciously hushed up—at his South Kensington residence, it was thought advisable to defeat the plans of the Fenians by the disappearance for a time of the historic betrayer of dastardly plots; and the 'decease' of the 'Major' seems likely to achieve its intended object. On the afternoon of the same day the funeral of Major Le Caron took place at Norwood Cemetery. The weather was fine, but as the funeral had apparently been kept secret, very few persons were present. The body was placed in a leaden coffin, which was enclosed in an oak case, the plate bearing the inscription, "Henri Le Caron, Died 1st April, 1894, Aged 51."

THE *Home News* writes, that that journal appears to have been the only paper which reported Mr. Fowler's reply to the question which Mr. Talbot asked in the House of Commons, on April 2, relative to the continual supersession of Staff Corps Officers by the Line. Considering that the Government of India's despatch on the subject came home about a year and a half ago, and that the War Office (according to its custom in cases involving the interests of the Indian Army) has pigeon-holed the papers, Mr. Fowler's answer does not convey much. It is, no doubt, impossible to say when a decision will be arrived at, but the importance and difficulty of the subject are by no means the only reasons for the delay which has occurred. If only the Secretary of State for India were firm enough to insist on justice being done to the Staff Corps there would be an end to the matter. The Government of India might then gazette all superseded officers to higher rank by Brevet, leaving the War Office to take its own course. In years gone by, when Locals passed over the heads of British officers, the latter had only to represent this grievance and it was promptly removed. But they were possessed of interest, and knew how to make it felt. With or without political pressure, Mr. Fowler's sense of responsibility to the Indian Army does not seem to be recognised by him; at any rate he does nothing to remove the injustice which he has power to prevent.

HERE (says the *Westminster Gazette*) are the "little peculiarities" of some sovereigns. The Emperor of Germany pulls his moustache; he of Austria rubs his beard; the Czar passes his hand over the top of his head; King Humbert twirls his moustache; the Khedive swings his left leg to and fro, and the Prince of Wales winks with the left eye while talking. As to the favourite pastimes of the sovereigns, the Czar plays the cornet; King Humbert hunts the chamois; the Queen of England has a passion for music; the Queen of Italy for the theatre. The King of Greece is an excellent swimmer, and an accomplished angler; the King of the Belgians is a great walker and tricyclist; the Empress of Austria hunts, and the Empress of Germany "makes music;" King Humbert, again, makes poetry, and so does the Pope.

GRIEVANCE OF SALT-TRADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the following grievances of salt-traders through the columns of your widely-circulated journal. Numerous complaints regarding the recent practice introduced by the Salt Department, compelling salt-traders to produce new gunny-bags for taking duty-paid salt from the neighbouring salt-pans, particularly at Uran, for conveyance to coast-ports are being made. Hitherto salt-traders could make use of the same bags for more than two seasons after repairing them in case there appeared, here and there, small holes in them by repeatedly using them. For the last few months, the salt establishments have been objecting to salt being filled in old bags, in case they find one or two small holes in them. In this way the salt-traders are compelled to buy each time new bags; which course adds heavily to the present heavy price of salt consumed by the public. It is not known how this practice has recently been introduced; whether departmentally or with the sanction of Government. If the latter, the only order that can be traced is Notification No. 5161 of 15th July, 1893, published on pages 658, 659, 660 of the *Government Gazette* of 27th idem; Sec. 11 of which says, that no one shall remove salt from a salt-work otherwise than in bags legibly marked with consecutive numbers, and with the initials or other distinguishing mark of the person on whose account the salt is removed. It is clear from this, that no mention has been made or new practice ordered to be introduced in regard to compelling salt-traders to produce new bags each time. If the practice has been departmentally introduced as based on the above notification, it is simply misconstruing the Government orders, and has become an instrument of oppression in the hands of the ministerial establishment. It stands to reason, that once the salt has been filled in bags, and the quantity accepted by salt-traders, it is they, and not Government that become losers, in the event of loss of salt which might, perchance, pass out through holes in the bags. Such being the case, it is inexplicable how the present practice has been allowed to creep into the department to the great annoyance and inconvenience to salt-traders. Will the higher authorities be kind enough to immediately inquire into this grievance and relieve salt-traders from hardship and annoyance.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, April 28. SYMPATHISER.

NUISANCE IN GIRGAUM ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel thankful to you for making room for the following few lines, in your valuable paper:—The existing evil on the Girgaum Road between the Portuguese Church and the French Bridge, from the immodest females residing in the locality is intensified latterly by the constant squabbling of the people of the lowest type frequenting the street. To make matters worse still, the vendors of ice-cream, lemonade, and ganderi (sugar-cane) shout loud enough at midnight, to startle even the soundest sleeper in his bed. These hawkers who ply their trade at unearthly hours have no business to shout so loudly and make such noise as to disturb the sleep of those who work during the day and seek their lawful rest during the night. Honest work during day and rest at night is the usual course with the majority of people, while these few who roam at night, under the garb of hawkers, have other motives than the plain and simple selling of ice-cream, &c. I do not think in any civilised town whether it be in Europe or in India this nuisance of hawkers shouting after midnight and till the small hours of the morning, will ever be tolerated and allowed to go on without proper check from the police authorities. We all love liberty and freedom but there can be no doubt that it must be within bounds, and such as not to be a nuisance to others or to our neighbours. When it begins to transgress its proper limits, I think it is but high time that our energetic and ever-watchful Police Commissioner, to whom we look for peace and happiness of the people, will kindly adopt measures to abate the nuisance, as it is a constant source of annoyance to those who are by circumstances forced to reside in the above locality. DISTURBED.

MESSRS. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LIMITED.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 15 Bank Street, Mr. J. M. Drennan, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit copies of audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1893, from which you will perceive that the company has earned, during the year under review, a net profit of Rs. 87,178-11-5, after transferring a sum of Rs. 10,312-15-11 to the credit of depreciation and renewals account. This profit, added to the balance of last year's account, Rs. 3,786-13-6, gives a total of Rs. 90,965-8-11, from which an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 15,625 was declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1893, leaving an available balance of Rs. 75,340-8-11, which your directors recommend should be apportioned as follows, *viz.*:—Rs. 15,625 in payment of a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 50,000 carried to reserve fund which will then amount to Rs. 1,60,000, Rs. 9,715-8-11 balance to be carried to next year's account. Your directors have, for some time, had under consideration the desirability of reducing the capital of the company. It was originally fixed at the existing figure with the idea of adding on to the engineering works the construction of boilers on a large scale, and also of opening branches in other parts of India. These additional schemes your directors have, after very careful consideration, decided not to adopt, and for the company, as at present worked, the cash balances are therefore largely in excess of the actual financial requirements. In the opinion of the directors the best mode to effect the reduction would be to reduce the value of the whole 1,750 shares to the equivalent of Rs. 100 each by the repayment of Rs. 100 in cash, to each holder of a Rs. 200 paid-up share, and Rs. 50 in cash, to each holder of a Rs. 150 paid-up share, thereby placing all shareholders on an equal footing and holding shares of an equal paid-up value. To carry this out they are advised that a meeting of the shareholders should be called to pass the necessary special resolutions, after which application will have to be made to the High Court to sanction the reduction of capital. Before taking these steps, however—and they will refuse to take action unless they find the shareholders practically unanimous in favour of the proposal—your directors invite shareholders to sign and return the enclosed agreement expressing their willingness to accept and confirm the requisite resolutions, or, if against the proposed reduction of capital, to sign and return the enclosed circular to that effect. Two of your directors, Messrs. George Cotton and John Marshall, retire from office under clause 84 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. G. Cotton proposed, seconded by Mr. R. V. Reid, that a dividend of Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 200 and of Rs. 7½ per share of Rs. 150 paid-up (equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum) be declared for the half-year ending 31st December 1893. Mr. E. Spinner was for increasing the rate of dividend, but after some discussion, it was thought best to wait for a higher rate, as it was possible the company might have to incur some extraordinary expenditure within the next half-year. The proposition was thereupon carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. A. Leslie, seconded by Mr. J. Hewitt, Mr. Charles E. Nixon was re-elected auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 200 for the year. The retiring directors, Messrs. George Cotton and John Marshall, were re-elected. Mr. Spinner proposed a vote of thanks to the directors and the secretaries and managers for their able management of the company's affairs, which was agreed to; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

To help to promote a better understanding between the French and English peoples is the laudable object Miss Betham Edwards has professedly had in view in her work on "France of To-Day," of which the second volume is just issued by Messrs. Rivington, Percival, and Co. A striking refutation of the views on which international jealousies and hatreds are based is to be found in the fact that a real acquaintance with foreign peoples invariably leads to feelings of esteem and even of admiration. No English writer at any period has known France better than Miss Edwards, and she bears eloquent testimony to the worth of the French character. Unlike Arthur Young, who preceded her in her wanderings over France just a century ago, she does not look at everything exclusively through English spectacles. She is not, for instance, so completely under the thraldom of English notions of agriculture to be unable to appreciate the economical arguments in favour of the sub-division of the soil, and the good results obtained from what is called the "petite culture" by peasant proprietors.

THE CASE OF MR. HARRISON.

THERE are times, writes the *Pioneer*, when one seems to labour in vain to make a simple meaning clear; and such would appear to be the fate of our recent reference to the affair of Mr. Harrison, which appears, in spite of the most distinct repudiation of any such intention, to have been construed as a reflection upon the Punjab Government in respect of its dealings with that gentleman. It was, of course, nothing of the kind. The question that we were occupied with was not the Punjab Government's action in the matter of the dismissed officer, but its action towards the *Pioneer*. With the best of motives, no doubt, it sent a private communication to this paper suggesting that a certain correspondence in its columns should be put a stop to on the ground that the person most interested was not fighting his case himself, and that it would be only painful to him and to his friends to see it advocated by others. Presently information comes to hand which shows that instead of this officer being a crushed penitent who only wishes his case forgotten, he is loudly proclaiming himself an injured man, is demanding a public inquiry and is writing to his fellow Civilians out here asking them to back up his claim. These, as we remarked, are matters of fact, and they are obviously inconsistent with the statements furnished to us by the Punjab Government. That there is an easy explanation of the discrepancy we do not doubt; but at the same time, seeing that the Punjab Government voluntarily interposed in the matter to stop the progress of a correspondence in these columns by means of information which on the face of things was the reverse of correct, we are justly entitled to know what the explanation is. There is no paper in the world that would ask for less. As far as our knowledge of the case goes, it would certainly appear that Mr. Harrison is not well advised in making a stir about his case and asking for an inquiry. That, however, is purely his own affair: and meanwhile, so long as no statement of the facts is put forward by the one side and an inquiry is still being demanded by the other, it would clearly be most unfair to touch by the light of any second-hand information on the merits of the case. As the situation stands, the authorities in the Punjab cannot be surprised that there is a demand that they should explain the grounds of their action in the matter or that Mr. Harrison should be given the commission he arks for. They would certainly be in a very irrational frame of mind if they resented this. Two letters which we publish elsewhere to-day, both written from addresses more than a thousand miles distant from Lahore, serve to show how the matter appears to those who have no knowledge of Mr. Harrison personally or of the inner bearings of the case. What such persons see on the surface of things is that an officer, no matter whether innocent or guilty, has been dismissed from the service for an offence which according to his own statement he denies, without being granted the chance of refuting it which he claims: and in this they see an invasion of the rights of the service. The attitude of the Government on the other hand towards the public would seem to be—"never mind how things may appear: you put your confidence in us." The case, however, has become a matter of public concern and importance and cannot be disposed of on the blind confidence principle. The Punjab Government may be justified in this instance in wrapping itself up in its rectitude and refusing information; but the people who want it are equally justified in continuing to call for its production."

KING THEEBAW'S JEWELS.

A MILITARY Correspondent, who read with no little interest the extract from the *Times* in regard to King Theebaw's Jewels, writes to the *Madras Mail*: What struck me most in Mr. Mobb's letter to his solicitor is that portion in which he says of ex-Private White:—"He speaks the native tongue and has a native wife near Rangoon who has a son by him. He is very cunning and up to all the native dodges. *Some of the treasures are hidden under the bamboo huts near the palace at Mandalay and can be got at from the bush.* The italics are mine. Those who know the Palace at Mandalay and its present surroundings will not be a little amused when they read that portion of Mr. Mobb's effusion. I was in Mandalay shortly after its occupation by the British Expeditionary Force. Then its surroundings consisted of an inner and the present outer wall. Between the outer and inner walls there existed a dense mass of huts occupied by Burmese, but *all* these have since been knocked down and barracks, &c., raised on their sites for British and Native troops, so that if the jewels had been buried in any particular spot once occupied by these huts, it would be most difficult to trace the position. Again, it is improbable that the missing jewels could have been buried in that quarter, as I feel sure that during the occupation of the Palace when King Theebaw was taken prisoner no soldier was permitted to proceed beyond the inner enclosure, much more ex-Private White and his comrade who were on duty within the precincts of the Palace itself. It is therefore possible, that if the jewels were buried at all, it must have been done at some spot between the Palace and the inner enclosure. Here too there have been considerable changes and almost all the bushes have been cleared away. It is a question therefore if the exact spot can now be pointed out in order to trace the buried jewels. There were certainly many bushes in that portion of the inner enclosure where King Theebaw's baths were situated, and if I am not mistaken it was in the bungalow situated there in 1885 that Theebaw was taken prisoner. This bungalow still exists, I believe. There was a sentry-box for the guard not far from it and probably it is here, if anywhere, that the treasure has been buried. There are fine gardens now laid out here, and it would be well if somebody minutely examined the ground in view of all the information given by Mr. Mobbs. The examination might be made from the portico leading from the Palace to the gardens and to the right along the Tennis Courts.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRAWFORD PLATE.

THE Crawford plate (handicap) of 25 sovs. each, 10ft. or 5 only (to the fund) if declared by Tuesday next, with 300 added; winners after April 5, at 11 a.m., 5lbs., of a handicap 7lbs., of any two races or one of 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. Bretby Stakes Course, six furlongs (25 subs).

Mr H E Beddington's br f Maundy Money, by Ayrshire or Silver—Princess Victoria, 3 years, 7st 5lbs G Brown..... 1
Duke of Devonshire's ch c Oatlands, by George Frederick —Hersham 4 years, 8st, G. Barrett..... 2
Lord Cadogan's b f Sarana, by Saraband—Wild Hyacinth, 3 years, 7st 3lbs, P Finlay..... 3

(Winner trained by T. Wadlow, Stanton, Shifnal.) Betting: 100 to 8 against Maundy Money. Won by three parts of a length; thirteen ran.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The Craven Stakes of 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., the sweepstakes except the winner's stake to go to the second, the forfeits to the fund; for three-year-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies 8st. 7lbs., winners (handicaps excepted) of 500 sovs. 5lbs., twice, or of 1,000 sovs., 10lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5lbs. An. M. 62 subs. Closed 13th September 1892.

Mr Douglas Baird's b c Sempronius, by Wisdom—Hamptonia, M Cannon..... 1
Baron de Rothschild's ch c Bluff, by Brag—Tit for Tat, T Loates..... 2
Mr E C Clayton's b c Simonburn, by St Simon—St Helen G Chaloner..... 3

(Winner trained by J. Ryan, Green Lodge, Newmarket.) Betting: 3 to 1 against Sempronius. Won by two lengths; nine ran.—*Asian.*

THE interesting article on Naval Rations which recently appeared in a contemporary, would, with a little further elaboration, be the kind of thing to spread about among the merchant seamen who are wanted to enter the Royal Navy. This opportune article is a direct counterblast to the misrepresentations on the subject which have recently appeared in some of the provincial papers, and which might be looked upon as too ridiculous for notice, were it not that they unquestionably exercise a pernicious influence on the ignorant sailor. It is stated that for the last nine months notices have been posted at all the R.N.R. batteries inviting men to enter the Navy, but that up to the end of last week the total number of those who had responded was only nine. This is most extraordinary, if true, and it must be due either to the ignorance of the men of Naval life, or to the nature of the terms offered which have not yet been publicly announced. They do not pipe to dinner on shore every day, but as the writer of the article says, it may be laid down with some confidence that wholesome and excellent diet is one of the advantages that a seaman from the mercantile marine may expect when he joins the Royal Navy.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE FINANCES OF EGYPT.

REPORT BY LORD CROMER.

LORD CROMER'S annual report on the Finances Administration, and Condition of Egypt, and the Progress of Reforms, dated Cairo, March 9, has been issued. It concludes with the following significant remarks:—

"Inasmuch as this report deals exclusively with administrative questions, it is unnecessary that I should dwell on the political events of the past year. I will, therefore, only say that, for the time being, what Egypt most of all requires as political tranquillity in order to facilitate the consolidation of the reforms which have, during the last few years, been so successfully commenced. The consolidation of those reforms can only be secured by the hearty co-operation of the European and native elements in the Egyptian Administration. Although the facts which I have adduced in this report in respect to the progress made in the various departments of the State are sufficient to show that as yet no serious harm has been done, at the same time I cannot conceal from myself that the events of last year, in so far as they have tended to create discord among the native and European elements of the Egyptian Administration, have in some degree jeopardised the steady continuance of those reforms which are essential to the well-being of all classes of the Egyptian population. I can only express a hope that, by mutual conciliation and forbearance, all serious dissension will be obviated, and that for the future all will work together towards the furtherance of the important interests confided to their care. The Government of Egypt is carried on by an administrative machinery of such peculiar delicacy and intricacy as to require most careful handling. It cannot with any degree of prudence be exposed to frequent shocks."

Referring to the action of the Powers with regard to the Reserve Fund the report states:—

"It will be observed that the special reserve fund which is at the disposal of the Egyptian Treasury was reduced during the year 1893 by about £E.244,000, which was mainly applied to facilitating the purchase by pensioners and others of Domains land. The decision to diminish the amount of this fund was, in my opinion, a wise one; but it should not be allowed to fall below £E.500,000 at which figure it now approximately stands. The Egyptian Treasury requires a working cash balance of about that sum for purposes of current finance.

"The general reserve fund, amounting to £E.1,996,000, is in the hands of the Commissioners of the Debt. When the figure exceeds £E.2,000,000 the surplus should, under the existing law, be applied to the extinction of debt. There is, of course, much to be said in favour of diminishing the Debt, and I trust that, if the conversion of the Unified Debt takes place, a portion of the economy will be utilised in order to create a sinking fund. But, in view of the many requirements of Egypt, I should prefer to see a portion of the general reserve fund devoted to the development of the country. Even without any help from this fund, considerable progress is being made in reducing the Debt. During the year 1893 debt to the extent of £E.898,000 was paid off. This figure was exceptionally high, owing to the unusually large sales of Domains and Daira land. But in previous years the sums devoted to sinking fund were by no means inconsiderable. On Jan. 1, 1886, the total nominal capital of the Egyptain Debt stood at £E.106,188,000. Subsequenent to the conversion of the Perference Stock which necessarily involved an increase to the capital, the Debt stood at £E.109,764,000. On Dec. 31, 1893, it stood at £E. 105,475,000, or £E.713,000 below the figure of 1886.

"Of the total general reserve fund, amounting to £E.1,996,000, £E.787,000 has been pledged to the construction of railways and other objects of public utility. My personal opinion is that another £E.500,000 at least might be utilised for extraordinary works without any financial risk in so far as the boundholders are concerned, and to the great advantage of the people of Egypt.

"The accumulated economies resulting from the conversion of the debt now amount to £E. 1,025,000. Various projects have from time to time been put forward with a view to the employment of this fund, but they have all failed to obtain the unanimous concurrence of the Powers, without which the money cannot be touched. As the financial condition of the country has improved it has, fortunately, been found possible to carry out some of these projects—and, notably, the reduction of the land-tax—without trenching on the conversion economies. It is now proposed to utilise the money for the construction of reservoirs in Upper Egypt. I cannot as yet say anything definite as to the probability of the acceptance of this scheme by the Powers.

"From a financial point of view it is, of course, wholly indefensible that this large sum of money should be locked up and should merely be allowed to accumulate at interest, but it is useless to consider the question wholly on its financial merits. The difficulties which have stood in the way of employing the money are political, not financial."

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE Paris edition of the *New York Herald* published the following telegram:—"Bangkok, April 3. A Japanese official is here negotiating with the Siamese authorities for permission to start large plantations at Korat by a thousand Japanese emigrants. Similar negotiations have been successfully completed with the authorities in the Malay peninsula. The Japanese official here is further conducting negotiations in view of the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Japan and Siam. The Siamese Ministry have been reappointed without any change. Prince Dewawongse remains in charge of foreign affairs. A recrudescence of French activity at Chantaboon is signalised."

The *Siècle*, Paris, states that it has received from Luang Prabang two letters showing that the Siamese are openly violating the Treaty of Bangkok. The French Laotian, it adds, is compelled to quietly permit himself to be robbed or to go and live on the right bank of the Me-kong. "The situation," continues the journal, "is still more grave on the Chinese side. China, owing to the insidious question of the buffer State, has occupied with her troops the valleys of the Me-kong and Namou, and even partially the kingdom of Luang Prabang.

M. de Lanessan, the Governor-General of Indo-China, was received on April 9 by the Minister of the French Colonies. After his interview M. de Lanessan had a long conversation with M. Etienne, Deputy for Oran. He then called upon M. Casimir-Perier. He is said to have asked the favour of being appointed Government Commissioner to defend the Indo-Chinese Budget before the Chamber. It is stated that M. Casimir-Perier was very reserved in his reply.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on April 11:—An interpellation in the Chamber by M. Poincare stares M. de Lanessan, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, who is in Paris, in the face. It will be made about the Langson Railway, so actively promoted by the Governor. This railway is seventy miles long, and on the narrow gauge principle, like the Decauzeville one that during the last Universal Exhibition here connected the Champ de Mars with the Esplanade des Invalides. The original subsidy was 640,000*l.* To this sum M. de Lanessan, who has uncontrolled power, added shortly before he left for Europe 100,000*l.* M. de Lanessan has, it is complained at the Colonial Office, taken the lead in all things and shown no reserve in using, as he judged well, the carte blanche which he practically held. It is said that he has done some good and some bad things, but that the good things were badly done. One of the good things is to deprive the Court of Annam of its right to have a budget of its own. It will henceforth have to furnish a statement of its wants to the French Governor-General, and he is to decide to what a degree and by what means they are to be satisfied. But this change was operated with unnessary roughness. It is also thought that he acted with extreme imprudence before he left for France in taking certain steps for the preservation of order and the suppression of piracy. One of these steps was to send for the mandarins, and to charge them to arm 4,000 pirates, who have submitted to France, with as many Lebel guns to enable them to act as a militia against the present pirates. Great fear is entertained at the Colonial Ministry that the Lebel guns will be used for piratical purposes, and give the Chinese a fulcrum for which they have been seeking.

Exit the Glengarry! After doing service as the undress headgear of the British infantry soldier for thirty years the Glengarry has been condemned, and will gradually disappear from the soldier's kit. It is to be replaced by a field service cap. The new cap has flaps, which unbutton, so as to shade the eyes and the neck, which hitherto have been so much exposed, and it is ornamented with two brass buttons at the front, also with the regimental badge on the left side. Opinions, no doubt, will differ as to the comparative smartness of the two caps, but there can be no doubt that the new pattern is a great improvement in point of serviceableness.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—Those who are martyrs to these Painful Diseases should lose no time in taking Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure. Gives astonishing results in a single Bottle. Pleasant to the taste, and is the most effective Preparation ever known. 4s. 6d., of Madon, Sons and Co.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

AN International Bimetallic Conference under the auspices of the Bimetallic League will be held on May 2 and 3 at the Manson House, the use of which has been granted by the Lord Mayor, who will preside. Among those who have promised to attend are Mr. Balfour, M. P., Mr. Chaplin, M. P. Mr. Courtney M. P., Mr. Lidderale, Mr. Hugh Matheson, Professor Nicholson, Professor Foxwell, Sir David Barbour, Mr. S. Montagu, M. P., with a number of foreign and Colonial delegates. This will prabably be the most representative conference on international bimetallism which has yet been held in this country.

The German Imperial Chancellor has laid before the Federal Council a memorandum setting forth the necessity of minting new silver change to the amount of 22,000,000 marks. In connection with this proposal the bimetallists in the Reichstag have broght in an interpellation, which was discussed at length by the House on April 6. The interpellation contains three questions:—1. Is the minting of these silver coins to be proceeded with on the basis of the Coinage Act of 1873, or does the Government propose to alter that law? 2. Is the minting to take place before the results of the labours of the Silver Commission are known, though thereby a recoinage may be rendered necessary? 3. Out of what stock of silver are the new coins to be minted? After the Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury had declared himself ready to answer the interpellation, says the correspondent of the *Times*, the well-known bimetallist member, Herr von Kardorff, rose and placed the views of the friends of the silver currency before the House. He gave a long and exhaustive historical retrospect of the currency question in Germany, and concluded by saying that the times had altered and that the present system was an anomaly. Germany must either introduce the gold currency pure and simple, or else restore silver to its original position and value. The fivemark pieces were only worth two marks, and the thaler was proportionately reduced in value. Whichever of the two plans which he had suggested was adopted, silver change was superfluous. Herr von Kardorff then proceeded once more to reiterate the charge of partiality in the selection of the members of the Silver Commission, which from the first was most unjustly brought against the Government. If agriculture, which sees in the institution of the inquiry the last gleam of hope, and has already noticed the favouritism extended to the friends of the gold currency, perceives what the Government is about to do, it will be forced to believe that there is no serious desire to arrive at a solution of the problem. I should deplore that extremely, for I do not give up all hope that by a closer scientific study of the question the Government will come to the conclusion that the remedy is to be found in an international agreement. Count Posadowsky, the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In a recent number of the "United Service Magazine" there appeared two articles which merit attention. The first of the essays in question deals with Naval Requirements for India, the second is on Command of the sea, and may be said, generally speaking, to deal with the following question: Given a strong Navy, how is it to be supported at its different strategic bases, and its offensive action emphasised? The writer of the first of these interesting papers begins by showing up the dangerous position in which English commerce east of Suez, nay, the hold of Suakim itself, stood in certain troublous and ominous days of 1885. The remedy proposed for such an eventuality is an Indian Navy with native crews, though the author guards himself from the possibility of being suspected of a desire for dual control by adding that the Imperial Admiralty shall have supreme authority, and presumably shall have the right of interference at the righ moment. In both cases it may be asked, when is the right moment, and how is the line to be drawn between go as you please and hold hard? The whole aim of the rulers of a vast empire such as ours is for unity in administration and command. Ramifications and detached corporate bodies we have in plenty; let us not add to their number. The Indian shores must indeed be protected and its military lines of communication watched; for that purpose the Indian Peninsula should pay tribute to Cæsar and Cæsarian ships and white crews should be provided.

In the second paper the writer declares that we are not to a great extent a military nation. Even if we concede that the British nation is not innately military we must still point to the utterance of a foreign military critic of no mean ability (the Field Officer who wrote, The Egyptian Campaign of 1882,) that England must militarize herself if she is to hold her own in the councils of Europe. In other articles by the same writer, and by other military neutrals, we find such expressions as the following:—In the struggle impending between Russia and England the fleet will have little part, and success requires the other arms to be well prepared. The general tone of this reasoning is based on the presumption that no fleet, however strong and mobile, can strike decisive blows without the following up of naval successes strong military action.

Admiral H. F. Woods Pasha, who has had by no means and easy time of it during his twenty-five years' service with the Turkish Government, has recently received well-earned recognition of his services. The other day, learning that the Pasha was within the precincts of the palace, the Sultan sent an aide-de-camp to him with a gracious message and the Grand Cordon of the Osmanie Order, with a star in brilliants. Woods Pasha, whose name is still to be found in the list of British Naval officers, retired as a navigating lieutenant in 1874, just twenty years ago, having for some time previously been in the Turkish service. The present gift is by no means the first he has received, for he already wears the Grand Cordon of the Order of Medjidie, and the gold medal of the Order of Nichan-i-Imtiaz.

Lord Brassey's Naval Annual will be issued early this month, and from the varied nature of its contents bids fair to be one of the most interesting number yet produced. The first part will contain 13 chapters. (I.) The Progress of the British Navy; the customary useful and intreresting miscellaneous compilation by the Editor. (II.) The Progress of Foreign Navies, by M. Emile Weyl. (III. and IV.) British and Foreign Manœuvres, by Mr. J. R. Thursfield; very able summaries of the operations with lessons drawn therefrom. (V.) Toulon, by Mr. W. L. Clowes. (VI.) Comprative Naval strength, by Lord Brassey; this is an exhaustive paper, the groundwork of which is the address read to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, revised and brought up to date. (VII.) The Strategic Situation in the Mediterranean, by Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb. (VIII.) The Agitation for an increase of the Navy in 1893, by Captain Eardley Wilmot, R.N. (IX.) The Loss of the "Victoria," by Mr. J. R. Thursfield. (X.) Moderate Dimensions, an argument from History, by a student of Naval History; this is practically a clever attack upon the position taken up by the Admiralty officials in regard to the subject. (XI.) The War in Brazil, by Mr. W. L. Clowes. (XII.) The Private Shipbuilding yards, their facilities for Warship construction, by Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N. XIII.) Convoy, by Professor Laughton. Captain Orde-Browne, late R.A., Fleet Engineer H. C. Oldknow, and Mr. F. K. Barnes are also contributors, and the Second, Third, and Fourth parts are substantially the same as last year, the subjects dealt with being brought up to date. There is also a possibility that Lord Brassey will supply another chapter to the last part.

Two useful aids to navigation, which only require to be seen to be appreciated, have just been issued by well-known Naval instructors. Mr. H. B. Goodwine, M. A., Assistant to the Director of Studies at the Royal Naval College, has written an informing little pamphlet which he calls The Ex-Meridian treated as a Problem in Dynamics. It contains methods of finding reduction by means of tables in ordinary use, and of finding by inspection the time when a heavenly body has its maximum altitude, making into account the speed of the ship. The nautical problems dealt with in this pamphlet, and especially the form of ex-meridian, to which a large proportion of its pages is devoted, are of increasing importance owing to the great speed at which modern steamships are driven. Now that, as in the case of the Hornet, a speed of anything up to 30 knots is to be expected of our men-of-war, and merchantmen are being driven at speed nearly as high, we can no longer find out when a heavenly body is upon the meridian by the oldfashioned process of waiting to see it dip. As Mr. Goodwine points out, during the recent 70 hours run of the Royal Sovereign from Plymouth to Gibraltar, for a portion of the voyage a speed of over 15 knots was maintained, and on board of a ship steaming at this rate due south, at the time of the year this trip was made, the sun would not appear to dip until more than five minutes after noon, and a considerable correction would be necessary to reduce the maximum altitude to the meridian. The table Mr. Goodwin has devised for the purpose of finding how far off the meridian the body is at the time of maximum altitude, is probably as simple as the nature of the subject permits, and will certainly be found useful by all navigators.

Mr. Alfred C. Johnson, R.N. who was the Naval Instructor of the Tartar in the Baltic at the time of the Russian War, and is now retired, is the author of the work On finddng the latitude and longitude in cloudy weather. He has just published a set of tables entitled Time aititudes for expediting the calculation of apparent time, &c. The object of these tables is not only to enable the navigator to find his time in a few seconds, but also to supply him, simultaneously, with the correction for his longitude, the true bearing of the sun, and the direction of the position-line; and, if the compass bearing has been observed at the same time as the altitude, he may also ascertain the variation, deviation, or compass error. The rules set forth in the text are simple and short, and as regards accuracy will bear comparison with the most rigorous methods given in the ordinary treatises. In the navigation of steamships that often run down many degrees of longitude in the course of a day, requiring their position to be frequently verified by observation, or of ships sailing in dangerous waters, where delay in obtaining the longitude may be productive of serious consequences, they will be especially useful; and, under all circumstances, they should be found a most valuable auxiliary to the navigator. The publisher is Mr. J. D. Potter, of the Poultry.

During the recent speed and machinery tests to which the Havock torpedo boat destroyer was subjected, exhaustive trials as regards steering capabilities were made with very satisfactory result. Messrs. Yarrow state that there is no possibility of any capsizing, because the rudders are so proportioned that no appreciable angle of heel is felt when turning, and if any, the tendency is to cause an inclination of the hull inwards. Immense importance is attached to the proportioning of the rudder to produce this effect, as otherwise, undoubtedly in some circumstances, dangerous outward inclination might take place. The steering gear is supplied by Messrs. Davis, and is of a powerful description, similar to the machinery supplied to the Havock and other torpedo boat destroyers. There are two steam steering stations in the forepart of the vessel, and steam and hand-power aft.

The framing of the Majestic and Magnificent shows that they are to follow closely upon the system of construction laid down for the recent battleships of the Hamilton programme, and for the Renown, building at Pembroke. It is said also that the seven prospective battleships will be built upon a similar model. We need hardly remind our readers that this mode of construction, which is utterly disapproved in the shipbuilding yards of other naval powers, has the prominent feature of two unprotected ends, comprising altogether three-eighths of the total moulded length of the ship. In the days when wrought-iron, of a soft and easily-pierced description, was employed to cuirass the sides of our ships of the line, it was clearly impossible to provide a continuous belt of armour which would present effective resistance to projectiles fired from guns of large calibre, and at the same time to shield the womb of the vessel, which contained the vital parts, such as magazine and propelling machinery, with a sufficiency of metal. This difficulty is, however, at an end. Harveyed nickel armour-plates have now been constructed 10½ ins. thick, which will shatter to fragments eight-inch Holtzer steel projectiles of 250lbs. weight fired against them, and 12 inches of the same material would hardly be penetrated or broken up by fire from the heaviest guns which are now being employed for the armament of our own or other vessel. Provided, of course, that there was adequa backing.

HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.
Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.
The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.
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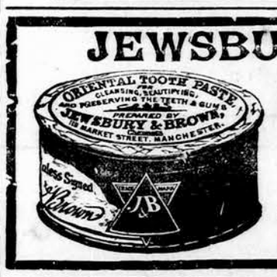
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PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.
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EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.
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Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
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And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
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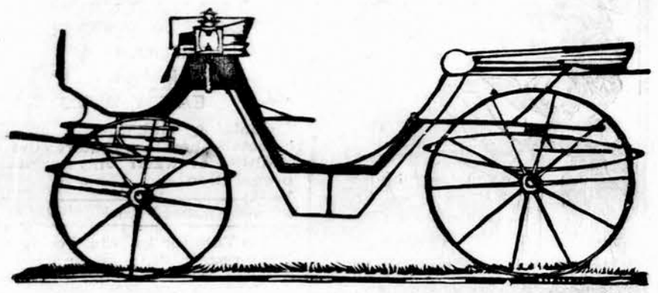

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"We have examined the samples brought"
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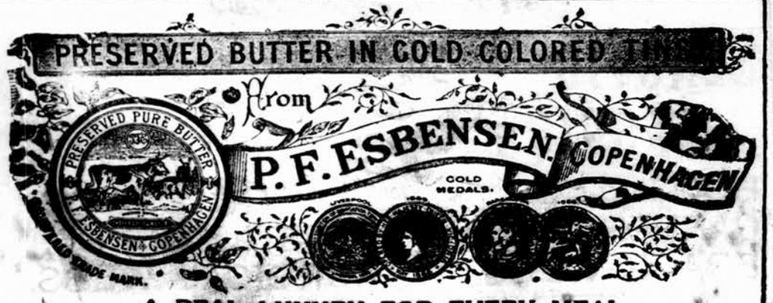

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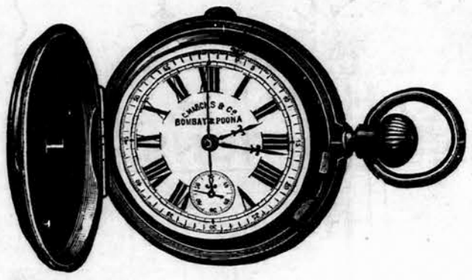

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

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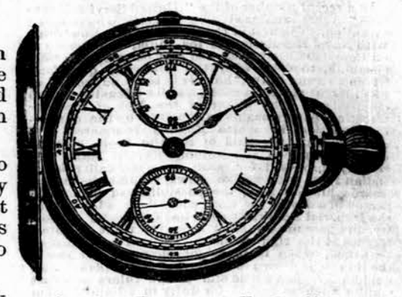
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



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Silver do. Hunting case ..... „ 240
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Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
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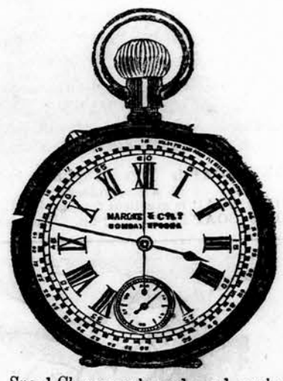

Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.
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Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
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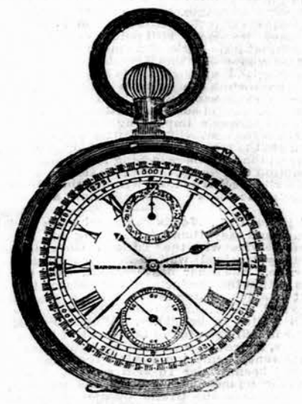

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Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

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